THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII---No 64. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Impending Conflict Between Congress and the President—Impeachment to be Attempted at the Next Session—The President Resolved to Resist—He will Prorogue Congress and Declare Them in Revolution.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There never was a time when the national capital was more full of startling rumors, and when sensations were to be had more plentifully than at the present time. Every day there is some new excitement turning up which keeps newspaper men in a ferment and throws the public into the height of expectation and anxiety.

The fact is, there is a fierce political storm brewing. All the indications point that way and show that the strife between the President and Congress, which has been growing and increasing daily, must soon burst out into something more serious than mere wordy clashes, something worse than threats and vituperation.

On one side is a President unshaken in his convictions of his rights and duties as the Chief Executive of the nation, and determined to protect his prerogatives from the encroachments of those he calls the enemies of the constitutional Government and rational freedom. On the other is a Congress admitted by its leaders to be aiming at power and influence outside the Constitution," and apparently determined to brush away every obstacle to the success of their object, even to the length of impeaching and removing a constitutionally elected President. If these two contending powers are in earnest, there is, indeed, a dark prospect ahead; fresh trials and tribulations are in store for the nation, and there is abundant cause for the gloomy forebodings and apprehensions expressed by the conservative element of the country.

In the confusion and excitement of the hour it is no easy matter to get at the bottom of the plots and counter-plots that are said to be hatching; it is difficult to separate the truth from mere romance and fabrication, and decide how much to believe and how much to cast away as the inventions of alarmists and cardidats. Much of what is mysteriously circulated is but the wildest imagining; much more is what is purposely thrown out to note the effect on the popular mind; but a good deal more has some solid foundation.

THE IMPEACHERS IN EARNEST.

After carefully striving to get at the truth, so far as the controversy between Congress and the President is concerned, I have arrived at the conclusion that both Congress and the President mean mischief. The radicals intend to press impeachment at the next meeting of Congress, and the President is firmly determined to resist *et armis*, by using all the power and agents under his control. The radical leaders have come to the conclusion that the President is resolved to carry out reconstruction on terms least oppressive to the conquered Southern people, and least in sympathy with the Congressional negro supremacy plan. They believe his purposes to be to restore the disfranchised whites in the South to all their rights as citizens, and particularly that of suffrage, of which they are deprived under the present system of registration.

They believe he will employ the whole power of the Executive to carry out this his policy of saving millions of intelligent whites from the domination of an inferior, ignorant, and but half-civilized class, so recently delivered from the bonds of slavery and suddenly invested with the rights of freemen. They see in the execution of his plan the destruction of the means by which the great Republican party designed to control the South, and extend their own lease of power and patronage, at the sacrifice of patriotism, justice, and every right principle. Observing all this, they are naturally eager for his removal, and now clamor for impeachment with louder voice and greater zeal than formerly.

They point to the setting aside of Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles; to the lately issued amnesty proclamation; to the proclamation warning all civil and military officials to regard the Constitution and obey the mandates of the Supreme Court; to the order served on all the subordinates of the Government telling them to take cognizance of these proclamations—and urge that all these acts and steps are but a part of a deliberate plan of the President to set Congress at defiance and place himself in hostility to the Reconstruction laws, on the theory that they are unconstitutional and void. They ask, What will be the result if we do not in time check all this, and place Johnson where he can no longer obstruct us or violate the laws we have passed over all his vetoes?

Taking it for granted that the radical leaders are in earnest, and that all their loud threats are not mere idle boastings, it becomes a matter of interest to know how the President will act in the event of his attempted impeachment.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO IF IMPEACHED.

I am reliably informed that he will regard the action of Congress as revolutionary. The radicals having abandoned the idea of trying him for high crimes and misdemeanors, and justifying his impeachment merely on the ground that he is, in the language of Butler, an "impediment" to reconstruction, he will not recognize "proceedings as legal or constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves and determinations.

Should articles of impeachment be presented, and a resolution passed suspending Mr. Johnson and prohibiting him from exercising the functions of President, should Wade be chosen to act as President *ad interim*, and, armed with this color of right and law, command Johnson to vacate the White House and turn over to him all the property, papers, etc., pertaining to the executive office, I have reason to believe that Mr. Johnson will decline, and defy Congress to do its worst. The President's view of the matter is said to be this:—Each of the three great branches of the Government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law.

Congress, in the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto. According to the Constitution it can only legislate on certain subjects. Well, the law is passed and it comes to the President for execution. He is sworn to faithfully execute his office, and "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Who is to determine for him whether laws passed by Congress do or do not conflict with the Constitution he is sworn to defend? If he considers it clearly in violation of the Constitution, is he not under the most solemn obligation to refuse to enforce it?

It is contended by some that the more usual mode is for the President to assume a law constitutional until otherwise declared by the Supreme Court. This the President considers only applies to doubtful cases; but where the conflict with the Constitution is clear and undoubted the President considers it is his duty to decline its enforcement altogether. Applying this to impeachment, the following is the result:—Congress passes articles of impeachment, suspends the President, and orders his arrest. The alleged offense is that he refuses to enforce the laws which he honestly believes to be in antagonism with the Constitution.

IMPEACHMENT FOR POLITICAL OFFENSE REVOLUTION.

He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on "conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." He holds it as a mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery, nor other high crime or misdemeanor. He holds, therefore that he cannot be impeached, suspended, or removed from office.

HE WILL PROROGUE CONGRESS.

Congress insists he can. Then, he considers, Congress places itself in an attitude of revolution. It thus violates the Constitution by attempting to usurp the executive power, and must be put down. How will this be done? The President, acting for the best interests of the country, and deeming the safety of the republic in danger, will issue a proclamation proroguing Congress, calling for an election of new members, and invoking the aid of the people to sustain him. This, I am assured, is the view the President takes of the impeachment muddle, and the way he will act should the occasion arise.

Under the Constitution, the President has the power to prorogue Congress only in case of a disagreement to adjourn. But in a great public emergency, where the life of the nation is at stake, the President considers the exercise of extraordinary powers unimpeachable. Moreover, Congress, by assuming unconstitutional powers and attempting to destroy the Executive, disqualifies itself, is no longer a lawful Congress, but a body of usurpers and traitors. As such they have no rights the Executive is bound to respect, and the Executive will deal with them accordingly. The President's theory is that they have inaugurate revolution by attempting an act subversive of the Government, and upon them will rest the responsibility of any strife or confusion that may follow.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE ACTS.

Following one so fast upon the other, naturally have occasioned sensation. First of all, in his veto message last July, he warned Congress in the following language:—"While I hold the chief executive authority of the United States, while the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution."

This was seized upon by Boutwell and other radical leaders in the House at the time as an evidence of the President's intention to obstruct the enforcement of the Reconstruction laws. Everybody recollects the impassioned appeal for impeachment made by Governor Boutwell on that day. It produced a great effect, making many conservative Republicans waver in their opposition to impeachment. Since then enough has happened to stir up the radical blood and warm the moribund impeachment monster into new life and strength. Stanton's suspension, the removal of Sheridan and Sickles and the issue of extraordinary and unlooked-for proclamations, have followed each other so rapidly that people scarcely realize the important changes that have occurred in a very few weeks.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

was not intended as a mere political dodge to catch the popular favor and enlist Southern sympathy more strongly in behalf of the Johnsonian policy. The President does not intend that it shall be a merely useless State paper of fine phrases but empty effects. He designs it shall work to the advantage of the Southern whites by pardoning a large class—the most intelligent, wealthy, and socially influential—and restoring to them their civil rights, including that of suffrage.

It is said he has no power to grant suffrage to the pardoned Rebels excluded by the Reconstruction acts. He claims he has, and I have good authority for stating, notwithstanding semi-official contradictions, that the time is not far distant when he will enforce his views by ordering the reopening of registration, and causing new instructions to be issued to the military commanders, in accordance with these views.

THE CABINET ON AMNESTY.

On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is said to be a unit. In the discussion of the Amnesty Proclamation the Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the right of suffrage. As to the power under the Constitution to issue such a proclamation, the President entertains no doubt whatever. The repeal of the thirteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, does not affect his powers at all. He claims authority under the Constitution; and that that authority cannot be abridged or extended by a mere act of Congress.

The object of the thirteenth section of the law referred to was not, he believes, to clothe the Executive with any new power, but merely intended by Congress as a conciliatory act, an expression in its public way, as it were, of its desire to invite the erring brethren of the South back to their allegiance—a sort of declaration that if the people of the South sought pardon and relief from the pains and penalties Congress would gladly receive and welcome them. The discussion in the Senate at the time of the repeal shows that the opinions of Trumbull, Reverdy Johnson and other prominent Senators agree with that of the President.

THE POPULAR REACTION AND NEGRO SUPREMACY.

The result of the late elections is regarded here as a certain indication of popular reaction. The President hails it as a sign of the reawakening of the masses, and confidently believes the people are at last beginning to realize the disastrous tendencies of radical legislation, and the revolutionary aims of the radical leaders. The danger of negro supremacy in the South, he believes, is one cause of this sudden and startling reaction; but he considers that the "second sober thought" of the people has been brought to bear upon the whole course and aim of radicalism, and that the result is a conviction that if the radical aim is achieved constitutional government will be destroyed, and a Puritanical despotism follow.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

Some time ago a story was put in circulation to the effect that the President had said at a Cabinet meeting that he contemplated resigning the Presidency for the good of the country. On good authority I contradicted the story at the time. It grew out of the fact that the President said on several occasions that if he believed his resignation or even the sacrifice of his life could restore harmony to the country, he would gladly give either.

But to resign with any other assurance, or merely to yield to some radical fanatic whose elevation would only add to the peril of the country and hasten the establishment of negro supremacy in the South and the oppression of the Southern whites, would, in his opinion, only be a desertion of his duty in the hour of danger, and a criminal abandonment of the trust which he has sworn to protect and defend. It may be written down, therefore, that the President has no idea of resigning.

Fashions for September.

From Le Follet.

It is now an established fact that the autumn dresses will be, in great measure, a reproduction in style of the short summer dresses. For travelling and country costume, which is just now that which chiefly occupies the attention of our modistes, the short dress is, of course, indispensable: however, it seems quite certain that not only the short dresses with two or three skirts, but also the round, plain skirt, will be very much adopted. They are called round, but this is not a term strictly applicable, seeing that they are just slightly pointed at the back to give a graceful flow, though not in the least to produce a train. Trained skirts retain their place for evening and full dress. With the round skirt, a "Marie Antoinette" or "Pontage" pelerine is frequently worn. It is a fichu of the same material as the dress, crossed at the back with two ends. It may be worn in full toilette, and also out of doors. Low square bodies are still in great favor.

Dresses of two colors are still made, but costumes of one color only, trimmed with a contrast, are generally preferred. For example, a dress of black poult de soie, trimmed with maize satin, either a narrow bias or piping; these trimmings usually edge a bias of the same color as the robe. Many colored taffeta dresses are covered with a skirt of black grenadine, trimmed with lace and jet; in this case the paletot is also covered with grenadine.

Besides these dresses, there are many also embroidered color upon color. Embroiderings of garlands of field flowers are much in vogue on black dresses. Both white and black beads are used round the bottoms of long or short skirts, sometimes in patterns of stars, palm leaves, or crescents.

White dresses are worn in a great variety of materials. White pique is nearly always made with a short or round skirt, and then worn over a colored under skirt longer than the dress.

White toilettes being so fashionable, we cannot do better than commence our list of model dresses with two or three of these costumes.

Robe of white faye, piped with lilac rouleaux, three rows being placed so as to interlace one another round the bottom of the skirt. Body and peplum trimmed to match. Long white sash, also trimmed with lilac.

White robe of Chambery gauze, trained, and trimmed with a plisse flounce, edged with white taffetas. Low body, with a high chemisette of very fine white guipure. Band of a circlet of gold.

White muslin dress with two skirts, each embroidered in black silk, with a light wreath forming a kind of double insertion. The upper skirt is looped up by a scarf of black taffetas piped with white. This dress may be made with black lace insertion, but black silk embroidery is perhaps the more stylish. The paletot is also of muslin, and embroidered or trimmed to match, and made with wide sleeves.

Evening dress of white taffetas, trimmed with a bias of poncean satin, spotted with gold. The tunic, of white tulle illusion, is as long as the dress skirt, but is looped up at every breadth, by wreaths of ponceau flowers, with gold foliage reaching to the wrist and forming braces. Trimming round the top of the body which is of tulle bouillonne, and made low.

Although our modistes have been busily engaged in preparing elegant travelling hats for those who were starting, or anxiously awaiting the time to start, for the seaside, they have not been less successful in the charming coiffures, the description of which we are sure will please our readers.

A chapeau fanchon of black figured tulle, with scarf of black lace falling as a curtain over the chignon, and fastened under the chin. A trimming of quilled tulle, to imitate shells, mixed with a wreath of gold laurel leaves. Strings at the back, of narrow moire ribbon.

Another fanchon, of white blonde, was trimmed with a wreath of wild roses, carried down the blonde scarf on one side, and across the chignon on the other. The narrow strings at the back were of white moire, worked with crystal beads.

A chapeau "Empire" of pink crape bouillonne, on the left side a hanging spray of moss-roses and buds. Tulle scarf, fastened by a rose-bud, and narrow strings of white satin behind.

A fanchon of white silk, worked with small butterflies in gold. Scarf of tulle, falling over the chignon, and wreath of jasmine passing over the chignon, and accompanying the tulle brides.

A fanchon of blue tulle, trimmed with a wreath of blue convolvuli across the front, and branches of the same falling en cache-peigne over the chignon. At the side a white rose and a smaller one fastened the tulle strings.

A bonnet with crown maize tulle and barbes of blonde to match, trimmed with narcissus of the same color and bronzed leaves.

A fanchon of violet tulle, trimmed with small ornaments of Chantilly, edged with jet. Scarf of tulle, fastened by a bunch of gold berries. Bunches of gold berries fastened with black lace across the front and chignon.

The hats are in endless variety. Amongst the most charming, we notice one of English straw—a cloche—lined with blue velvet, with a band of the same round the crown, over which was a light wreath of jasmine falling on the left side over long ends of blue velvet.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Great Speech of Senator Wilson Before the Republican Convention of Massachusetts.

Hon. Henry Wilson was chosen Chairman of the Massachusetts State Convention on Wednesday, which renominated Governor Bullock for the Governorship of the Bay State. Mr. Wilson, on taking the chair, addressed the four thousand delegates present in the following strain:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—The grand work to which the sons and daughters of Massachusetts have during thirty years, in peace and war, contributed so much, is incomplete. The equality of men in the States, and the equality of States in the Union, are not yet established by irreversible guarantees. There is an obstacle at the White House. That obstacle has been, now is, and will continue to be, an inspiration to reactionary hopes and strivings, malignant passions and cruel deeds. Had Andrew Johnson cooperated with Congress, heeded the voice of the people of the loyal States, and met the needs of the loyal people of the Rebel States, the equal rights of freedmen would have, ere this, been assured, the insurrectionary States restored, the nation united, and his name would have been forever associated with the martyred Lincoln in the love, gratitude, and admiration of loyal America. The masses of the Republican party turned trustfully and hopefully to him, when their great leader was stricken down, to lead in the grandest work of the age. These loyal masses were willing to forgive, if they might not forget, the terrible humiliation of the inauguration, and to follow him in the work of unity and liberty. When he faltered—when he fell from the van and sank to the rear, these loyal masses generously continued to hope on, even against hope; but when he went over to the camp of the men who had fought against their country, or sympathized with them, they resolved to go on without him or in spite of him, to the final accomplishment of the mighty task imposed upon them by their endangered country. Into the keeping of traitors Andrew Johnson put the Rebel States; in the keeping of unrepentant Rebels he has striven to keep those States. Every measure to protect the loyal white men of the Rebel States, every measure to secure the rights of the freedmen, every measure to weaken the rule of the Rebel chiefs, Civil Rights bill, Freedmen's Bureau bills, Reconstruction bill, and Amendatory bills, all have been vetoed by him. When the Republican masses, in their magnanimity, refused to demand impeachment, when the Republicans in Congress forbore to press the impeachment they knew to be merited, trusting that they could save their country and vindicate equal rights in spite of his misconduct, he defiantly continued to inspire resistance to the will of the nation—dared his fate—and now hundreds of thousands who have held back from his impeachment are sternly demanding it.

Edwin M. Stanton, the trusted councillor of Abraham Lincoln during the bloody conflicts of civil war, that statesman so true to freedom, so devoted to his country, has been rudely thrust from that position where he had rendered services to the endangered nation that will be gratefully remembered in the years to come. The Senate of the United States, that has witnessed his intense, passionate love of country, his Titanic energy, vast labors, integrity and purity, will not cease to remember that he was struck down for fidelity to country and to the rights of the people.

Not appeased by striking down the great War Secretary, Andrew Johnson has laid his hand of violence on that brilliant, honored, and loved soldier, Philip H. Sheridan, whose record in the field glitters with glorious achievements, whose record in the Fifth Military District is instinct with patriotism and justice. This brilliant hero of the valley of the Shenandoah, and of battle-fields made immortal by his genius and valor, is sent from his Department, hurried away to the distant plains—to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, to chase the wild Indian, with an admonition that his energies will there find a fitting field for action. Time, it is said, brings about its revenges. Perhaps it may so happen that an outraged nation, that is master of Presidents, Congresses, and Generals, may bid this man—drunk at least with unreasonable passion—descend from that lofty position from which he smites down her honored Statesman and her brilliant General, and go back to that famous Tennessee village, where his abilities will find an appropriate sphere of action, in filling once again the office of village Alderman. It is not given to men of the capacity or character of Andrew Johnson, however lifted up to exalted positions, to belittle Edwin M. Stanton or Philip H. Sheridan. The illustrious commander of our army, who is now enduring the burden imposed by patriotism, as did his predecessor through weary months, uttered the voice of loyal America when he expressed his appreciation of the "zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability" with which Edwin M. Stanton had discharged the duties of Secretary of War. I remember, too, for I could not forget it, the generous tribute the same great commander paid a few weeks ago to the genius of Sheridan. "The people," he said, "do not fully appreciate Sheridan. I think him the greatest soldier the war developed. We set to have a great war, and to roll out one million of men, I think Sheridan the best fitted to command them. Some persons say I have done a great deal for him, but I never did anything for him. He has done much for me." Such is the statement and such is the general Andrew Johnson has thrust from posts of duty and striven to disgrace, in face of the nation that so honors and admires them.

Another blow of this relentless persecution of loyal men has fallen upon a brave soldier, whose blood reddened the field of Gettysburg. General Sickles may have been mistaken in his policy touching the collection of debt, but his general policy has been wise and comprehensive. When we remember that he suppressed the brutal flogging at the whipping-posts in the Carolinas, imprisoned the President's chivalric friends for tearing a star from the flag moving in a public procession, making murderous assaults on public speakers, dragging a young woman into the forest, stripping, whipping, and torturing her for hours, we may not be surprised that this gallant soldier felt the vengeance of the Executive. Rumors are rife that Joseph Holt, distinguished for his fidelity to his country at the opening of the Rebellion, and for devotion to the high duties imposed upon him, and General Howard, the patriot, Christian, and philanthropist, may at any moment be smitten down.

Much that the Republicans have achieved for country and the rights of man is secure. Some things may be undone, and the crowning work may be postponed for a time, thus bringing disaster upon the nation, and sorrow upon those who are not yet in full possession of the rights which should ever accompany American citizenship. But it is for the Republican party of the United States, now entering the ranks of two millions of new patriotic, liberty-loving men, a party that has fought battles for country and liberty on a higher plane than any great party in history, to determine when their mighty task shall be accomplished. Master of the situation, it can only fail now by weaknesses and follies which will for ever the glories of the past. To the Republicans of Massachusetts, I here and now say—a grand work is pressing for completion; baffled traitors, apostate politicians, reactionary factions, and a recreant Executive are striving to arrest the completion of a reconstruction that shall put Rebel States in loyal keeping, place them in harmony with progressive Commonwealths, and make a united Republic and a free nation. This grand, but unfinished work, now endangered, appeals to the patriotism, the love of liberty, the sense of justice, and the humane sympathies of the Republicans of Massachusetts. It appeals anew to the veterans of our earlier times, to the heroes who followed the old flag over fields made immortal by their constancy and valor, and to the young men, instructed by the events of these seven years of trial and of glory. In trying times the Republicans of this old Puritan Commonwealth were ever promptly responsive to the demands of a stern and lofty duty. The needs of the endangered nation now bid us rise once again, as in other days, above petty, temporary, and local interests, and move forward to a complete and crowning victory.

What General Grant Thinks about the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—An officer of General Grant's staff relates a conversation which he had with the General a few days ago, wherein the General remarked concerning the talk of making him President, that "he would not be President of the United States if the opportunity were offered; that he was no politician; that he hated politics; that, so far as reputation and honor were concerned, he thought he ought to be satisfied with what of these he already enjoyed; that holding the office of President would mar his present comfort and drag him into the storms and excitements of politics; that as the General of the army he had all the work he could do, and time enough to enjoy the comforts of his family and home, and that he, as a soldier, had gained friends enough in the country without now seeking a place where he should gain no more, but probably lose those whom he had gained."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE PROBABLY ALIVE. — The British ship Highflyer, which has been successfully engaged for twelve months past in intercepting the dhows employed in the slave trade on the Mozambique and Zanzibar coast, has forwarded letters which confirm the impression becoming continually more distinct that Dr. Livingstone is still alive. The Sheik of Kielwa informed the officers of the Highflyer that that was the case, although many of the Doctor's followers had been killed in a fight with the natives.

—It is reported that Charles H. Barrill, having failed to recover the $1,000,000 which he demanded from the city of Boston, for substitutes furnished on her quota, is now going to sue ex-Mayor Lincoln and the city authorities personally, for the amount.

The Cholera in New York.

THE DISEASE AMONG THE SOLDIERS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND — FOUR OR FIVE DEATHS DAILY.

It is not known to most citizens that for two or three weeks past some species of cholera has prevailed among the troops on Governor's Island to a very serious extent. It is now thought that the sickness is under the control of the physicians. The disease on the island first took the character of an epidemic about a week or ten days ago, since which time there have been four or five deaths daily. On Saturday last twelve coffins were ordered at an undertaker's in this city, and they were conveyed to the island.

It is difficult to ascertain whether the disease is genuine Asiatic cholera, or whether it is of another and less dangerous species. It is probably the latter, as several of the victims showed only slight symptoms of Asiatic cholera. On the breaking out of the malady, several hundred recruits had just been stationed upon the island, but they were soon after transferred to Davis' Island, up the river. As soon as the infection was known to exist, all the old latrines were burned by order of the commanding officer, and new ones were built over tide-water. The best disinfectants were profusely used, and every place was thoroughly fumigated with sulphur. The Board of Health also quarantined the island, and General Butterfield issued special orders not to have any passes granted to parties to or from the island under any circumstances whatever.

The latest reports from the Military Medical Board state that the epidemic is now under control, and that it is believed there will be no further danger. The whole number of deaths since the beginning of the epidemic is probably forty or fifty, out of about four hundred men. Of course it is impossible to obtain accurate accounts as regards numbers, as the officials are extremely reticent. Several parties who have daily communication with the island are so bound to such secrecy, that they even affect to know of nothing unusual having taken place. —*N. Y. World.*

The President's Organ on the Rise in Gold.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 12.

The gold premium is advancing in New York, and has already reached forty-five. It is now well known that the amnesty and pardon proclamation has had no influence whatever upon this movement. It may be true, however, that contemplated or threatened Cabinet changes exert now considerable influence upon the gold market. But other considerations enter into the subject. Some few demagogues, whose will is taken for the judgment of the people, or rather of the radical Congress, are crying out for inflation of the currency, and no one can say what expense a radical President-making Congress will make.

Besides, we are importing heavily, the customs demand for gold being on the increase. The supply of currency for gold speculations is immeasurable. Paper is in small demand even at a low rate of interest, owing to its excess over the wants of regular business. The balance of trade for the last fiscal year is against us by the sum of sixty millions, which we are to pay in gold. Then, again, the foreign mercantile interest in New York apprehends European war as growing out of the German question. The prospect is that gold will advance till some time in October, when cotton will come forward for shipment.

Trenton, N. J., Union Leaguers on Johnson.

At a meeting of the Trenton Union League, at which President Johnson was strongly denounced, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

That we call upon our Representatives and Senators in Congress, immediately on their reassembling, to arraign, on articles of impeachment, the accidental President of these United States, and if found guilty to hurl him from the chair he so unworthily fills.

Opening of a New Masonic Hall at Stonington, Conn.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12.—The new and spacious hall of Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, F. and A. M., in this town, was dedicated this afternoon by the grand officers of Connecticut, assisted by the grand officers of Rhode Island. Several commanderies, chapters, and blue lodges were represented, being the largest congregation of Masons ever assembled in Eastern Connecticut.

Affairs on the Plains.

OMAHA, Sept. 11.—The Indian Commission has arrived here. Information is received from Spotted Tail's band, who were hunting on the Republican river, that they had ransomed three white women and three children from the Southern Cheyennes, who were captured at Old Fort Kearney two months ago. The Commissioners will meet the hostile Indians at Laramie on the 15th. No depredations on the Plains have been reported since the news of the Commissioners' coming.

A DISCREDITABLE FACT.—Some of the evidence given before a railway committee of the English House of Lords does not present a very pleasant phase of human nature. Mr. Scott, the manager of the Southwestern Railway, said:—"I should no more think of entrusting our suburban passengers with means of communication than I should of flying. Scarcely a day passes that we have not several of our carriages damaged; they cut the linings and fittings, break the glasses, and destroy the lamps." Mr. Fenton, the manager of the Metropolitan line, said:—"We have to carry so many mischievous people that we are obliged to remove all the straps from the third-class carriages; we have carriages continually cut." Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern line, said, both of London and Yorkshire:—"These local (short) passengers, to whom no responsibility attaches, are very mischievous; they have no luggage, and there is nothing by which they can be detected; you would be astonished if you knew the amount of repairs we have to do resulting from pure mischief."

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN ENGLAND.—A return recently published shows that the total amount received from depositors in the United Kingdom during the year 1863 was £2,704,733, £2,500,421 of which was received in England and Wales, £86,649 in Scotland, and £117,663 in Ireland. The total amount paid in the same time was £1,026,207, and the computed capital at the end of the year was £3,376,828. During the four years that these banks have been established all the above items have progressively increased, and at the end of 1866 stood as follows:—Total amount received, including interest, £4,569,830, £4,335,449 of which belonged to England and Wales, £99.798 to Scotland, and £134,583 to Ireland; total amount paid, £2,975,055, £2,776,956 being taken by England and Wales. £83,013 by Scotland, and £115,086 by Ireland. The total computed capital amounted to £3,121,175, £7,719,981 of which belong to England and Wales, £164,560 to Scotland, and £236,634 to Ireland.

DEATH OF A TRAFALGAR SEAMAN.—The Alloa *Advertiser* announces the death of Robert Christie, seaman, at the age of ninety-eight years. Christie was "pressed" in 1783, fought and received a silver clasp in an engagement off San Domingo, fought under Nelson at Copenhagen, and was present at Trafalgar. He also did his duty at Algiers and Navarino. In all of his forty battles he escaped unhurt. He was pensioned in 1820, and since then has served in the coasting trade.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Civil Supremacy Circulars.

Trouble Among the New York Revenue Officers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Order from the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General Randall has issued the President's civil supremacy proclamation to his subordinates, with this brief notice:—

"By direction of the President of the United States, I herewith transmit for your information and guidance his official proclamation, calling your attention to its requirements."

Randall is evidently not as much enamored of Johnson as he was a year ago.

Secretary Browning's Circular.

Secretary Browning is equally brief. In his circular he says:—

"You are directed to strictly observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

Personal.

Collector Smythe, of the New York Custom House, arrived this morning. There seems to be a grand fight among the revenue officers of New York city, each accusing the other of corruption, and they are besieging Secretary McCulloch with their complaints.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Return of Archbishop Spalding—Murder Last Night—Novel Game of Base-Ball, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—A young man named William Roberts was stabbed last night in a melee, at Belview Garden, and died instantly. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

Archbishop Spalding is to leave Europe for home on the tenth of October. His health is perfectly recovered.

There is to be a novel game of base-ball this afternoon, on the Pastime's grounds, to be played by eighteen men, the smallest and lightest of whom weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. None of them ever before handled a bat or caught a ball.

Robbery of the Blue Hill National Bank.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—It has been ascertained that the amount stolen by the robbers of the Blue Hill Bank, in Dorchester, yesterday, was $52,774, as follows:—$18,760 in compound interest notes; $12,000 in legal-tender notes; $4000 in bills and checks on the Boston banks; $10,011 in bills of the Blue Hill National Bank; $486 in bills of the old State banks; $228 in mutilated bills of the Blue Hill National Bank; $6000 in legal-tenders, varying in denomination from $5 to $100 each; and from the drawer, $3237 in bills of the Blue Hill National Bank and legal-tender notes. All but $10,000 or $12,000 of this amount belonged to private parties, who had placed it in the bank for safe keeping. The loss to the bank will not affect its position. The robbers have not yet been arrested.

Arrival of the Steamer Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Europe, from Havre and Brest, has arrived.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

Leave Taking at Cronstadt — Grand Naval Matinee on Board the Franklin —Off for Sweden and Denmark.

CRONSTADT, Aug. 30. — Admiral Farragut leaves to-morrow with his squadron for Franzund, where the Russian fleet is to give a series of entertainments in honor of the United States flag and officers. On Tuesday last the Mayor of Cronstadt gave a sumptuous breakfast to the commander and officers, and in the evening Admiral Lessoffski offered a grand ball. Both affairs were brilliant and marked by the best of feeling.

The Minister of Marine of Russia was present at the ball. To-day Admiral Farragut gave a fine matinee, with a dance, on board the Franklin. It was highly successful. Admiral Krabe, of the Swedish navy, was present, and was saluted. Russian ladies and officers of the Russian, Swedish, and American services were present in numbers. The United States squadron visit Stockholm and Copenhagen.

—Brigadier-General Robert C. Wood has been relieved from duty at Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I., and ordered to New York. General Wood has been in active service for over forty years, much of the time as Surgeon-General.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 13, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 10-40s sold at 99½, a slight advance; and July '65 5-20s at 108, a decline of ¼. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½; and old do. at 98¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51 44-100 @51¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Lehigh Valley at 57, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; 65 was bid for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Girard sold at 59½, a slight advance. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for City; 60 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 47 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 145¾; 12 M., 145¾; 1 P. M., 145¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted irregularly. Many loans have been marked up to 6 per cent., and borbowers pay the advance readily. We quote 5@6, and exceptional loans at less. In commercial paper no change."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says:—

"The money market is rather more active. An increased amount of paper was offered, and checking was heavy. Generally depositors have little difficulty in getting their wants supplied at 8@10 per cent. on acceptable paper. In the open market good paper is plenty at 12 per cent., and outside parties find it rather difficult to place at that rate."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"The demand for money is comparatively light, and the discount market for first-class paper rules easy at 10 per cent. Call loans, with Government securities as collateral, are being made at 8 per cent. Eastern exchange is firmer, the offerings having fallen off to some extent. Between banks ½@1-15 discount were the ruling rates, and over the counter $1·50@2 per $1000 off buying, and at par selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s, cp	99¾	6 sh Morris C Pf	87
$100 U S 7-30s, Je	107¾	100 sh Read R	050. 51½
$100 City 6s, New	100¾	500 do	c. 51¾4
$1000 do. New	100¾	500 do	.60dba30. 51¾4
$200 do. New	100¾	400 do	.60dba30. 51¾4
$500 do. New	100¾	400 do	c. 51¾4
$400 do. New	100¾	60 do	51¾
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	100	35 do	51¾
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	73½	5 do	51¾
8 sh C & Am sc	98	1 sh Leh V R	57
8 do	98		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 115¼@115¾; do., 1864, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107¾; do., June, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864. 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 145¼@145¾. Silver, 138@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 115¼@115¾; do., 1864, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. new, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107¾; 2d series, 107¼@107¾; 3d series, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 115¼@115¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110¼; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 99¾@100; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107¾; do., June, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 145¼@145¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13.—Bark—In the absence of sales of No. 1 Quercitron, we quote at $48·50@50.

The Flour market continues very firm, but the demand from the home consumers is moderate. Sales of 600 barrels

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Whither Our Prison System is Tending.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Any earnest thinker who has carefully looked over the "Report on Prisons and Reformatories in the United States and Canada," made to the Legislature of this State, in January last, by Drs. Wines and Dwight, and recently published in a volume of 150 pages, must have found abundant material for thought.

In a matter so vital as prison reform we do well to take note, from time to time, of our advance, and to inquire in what direction lies future progress. In the volume above mentioned, while there is much to encourage, there is more to call forth renewed exertion. More enlightened ideas, a better system than any yet to be found among us, are imperatively needed. We are in a transition state from the cruel, the repressive, the deterrent, to the humane, the hope-inspiring, the reformatory.

The Hindoo code says, "Punishment is the inspirer of terror; with a black aspect and red eye it terrifies the guilty." We are beginning to doubt whether the criminal is best reformed by the red eye and the black aspect. Six Northern States only still employ the lash as a reclaiming agency—Connecticut, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, sometimes Vermont. Canada lags behind in this; her wardens still believe in the cat. They probably never heard a remark made by a convict to his chaplain, who was urging him to a better spirit: "Sir," said the man, "six years ago I was flogged in this prison; I have the marks of the lash still on my body; when these marks wear out I shall forget and forgive it." Punishments by the crucifix, bucking, shaving the head, the ball and chain, and other remnants of barbarism, still linger among us; but day by day they diminish, fall into disrepute, and are discarded.

Another terrible abuse is working itself out, scarcely to be found, indeed, as a recognized principle, except in Philadelphia. We mean the separate or solitary system, strictly carried out and continued for years. Our neighbors in New Jersey tried it effectually twenty years ago. Dr. Coleman, the prison physician at Trenton, reported that it "is most effectual to drive the convict mad or to reduce him to imbecility," and the Legislature abolished it. The experience of Rhode Island was similar. Dr. Cleaveland, warden of her State prison, describes the system as "a slow, corroding process, carrying its subjects to the derangement or destruction both of body and mind;" and he avers that "of the forty prisoners committed while the strictly solitary system was in operation, ten, or one-fourth of the whole number, manifested decided symptoms of derangement." It was speedily abandoned.

Besides this correction of old abuses, positive progress in the right direction has been made. In nine States, including our own, the commutation system has been introduced; the prisoners, being allowed to earn, by their good conduct, diminution of their term of service—usually about one-sixth; but in our State, in some cases, as high as one-fourth. In some States, also, the convict has a comparatively short day's work, and is credited for extra labor—in the Ohio State prison to the amount of one-fifth of his earnings when he does a full day's work. Again, as it is found by experience that four-fifths or more of all convicts, when committed, are without trades, it is gradually becoming the practice to teach these. In the Wisconsin State Prison every convict having as much as two years and a half to serve is taught a full trade.

Better still, the schoolmaster is gradually penetrating into our prisons. The first law ever enacted in the United States for prison instruction was passed by the Kentucky Legislature in 1829. It provided for four hours' instruction to convicts on Sundays. In 1852 instruction for prisoners was provided for in our own State; but the salary was so small—only $150 a year—as to afford but one hour's instruction daily. Canada has given more attention to this matter than we.

Thus much has been done in the right direction. The reign of terror in our prison administration is passing away. Christian principles are superseding the old idea of the laws of vengeance. And the practical result is satisfactory. Under the cruelly coercive system which prevailed in this State twenty-five or thirty years ago, when one prisoner died under the lash, and another committed suicide to escape flogging, the average number of recommitments was thirty per cent. Under the present mild administration of our State prisons, in which corporal punishment is abolished by law, and crucifying, bucking, and the like are forbidden—the number of recommitments has been reduced to about ten per cent.

This is the bright side; but there is the reverse of the shield. The report we are considering declares, as the result of observations recently extended by them throughout thirteen Northern States, that "they are constrained to avow the opinion that there is not a State Prison in America in which the reformation of the prisoners is the one supreme object of the discipline." But until this *is* made the one object, we have reached but the threshold of prison reform.

A country which, in days past, has been subjected by its rulers to terrible oppression has recently had established for the government of such of its convicts as were sentenced for five years or more a system of prison discipline unmatched in the world. We must look to Ireland now as the pioneer in this matter. In the year 1854 a certain Sir Walter Crofton, a man of Christian temper, energy, perseverance, and rare administrative ability, was appointed chairman of the directors of prison discipline in Ireland. He found the prisons of that country in a deplorable condition; the prisoners morally and physically prostrate; no hope, no education, no incitements to good conduct. In thirteen years he has effected among Irish convicts an industrial and social revolution which is one of the most noteworthy events of our time. He started with the great principle that a prison should be a place not of requital for sin, but of reformation. He sought not to deter, to repress by terror; but to invite, to encourage by hope of reward and of liberation. He appealed to the higher and nobler, instead of the baser and more cowardly elements in human nature; and eminently successful was the enlightened appeal. He carried out, to an extent never before attempted, the principle of classification; and he arranged a system of tests whereby to measure the moral amendment of the prisoners. It is one of the greatest defects of our prison management that this last has been overlooked.

He has three distinct stages, or changes of prison, each demanding its own separate locality, buildings, arrangements. In the first the solitary system is adopted, in modified form and for a limited time; the idea being that, for a time, at first, the discipline should be strict, even rigid; but that the convict, by good conduct, should earn gradual alleviation. The term of this confinement to separate cells is eight months, but exemplary deportment reduces it to six. The prisoners eat and work alone; but they attend public worship twice a day, and school for one hour each day, and take exercise daily, all in association, though conversation at this stage is not permitted. The first thing taught in school is a lesson on the "Irish Convict System." It is explained to the convict that the future is, in a measure, in his own hands: that in half a year he may pass to another prison, where he will labor in company with his fellows; where he will receive payment for extra work, and a fixed gratuity for steady conduct; where a system of "marks" which are issued to the most deserving will gradually raise him, if his behavior is good, to the "exemplary class," whence, after fourteen months' service, he may be transferred to what is called the "intermediate prison." Here he is at comparative liberty, confined by no walls, trusted to go beyond prison bounds, allowed to work without an overseer; in short, treated almost as a laborer or mechanic in civil life. One of these intermediate prisons is a series of workshops for those who have learned trades; the other is a farm, where the half-freed convicts reclaim and till the ground, shattering rocks, laying underdrains, etc.

What has been the result? That the number of Irish convicts of this class has diminished, in 13 years, from 1637 to 3933—or nearly in the proportion of 4 to 10. Another item is equally suggestive. The demand for convicts who by their good conduct have reached and passed through the "intermediate prison" is beyond the supply; many applications on the books remaining unfilled. Employers actually prefer them as servants and laborers to the average of those they find in society.

Is there not, in all this, most valuable material for thought? Ought it not to engage the earnest attention of our legislators, and of those who elect them? Prison discipline is a subject hardly second in importance to that of public education; with which, in truth, it is intimately connected.

The Duty of the Republican Party—Advance the Whole Line.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When General Sheridan rode from Winchester to the front on the day of his memorable victory, he found his line formed. It had suffered defeat. Timid counsels urged that it should fall back in good order, and intrench. Its great captain advanced the whole line, and won the most brilliant victory of the war.

This is our advice to the Republican party. Advance the whole line. California is regarded as the beginning of a new revolution. The people are said to be weary of the Republican party, forgetting that the Republican party has been thwarted, betrayed, and embarrassed by Mr. Johnson ever since he took the Presidency. It was our pride and duty to reconstruct the Union and end the war.

We should have done this had the President given us the least sympathy—had he not been a traitor and a hypocrite. His reconstruction meant a surrender into the hands of the men who had created the Rebellion. The country protested. He has met its protests by insidious and malignant enmity, by pandering to the worst class of politicians and adventurers, by driving from office honest men who differed from him, and appointing dishonest men who pretended to sustain him. Reconstruction has been weary, tedious, up-hill work. We have had every obstacle—the Executive against us, the Judiciary doubtful, a sullen, vindictive sentiment in the South encouraged by the President's Copperhead dalliance. As it is now, we may consider the work ended unless the cunning of Mr. Black or some other of the President's advisers may find a new objection, or unless these bad men in their desperation should attempt to seize upon the machinery of government, and hurl Congress from power. To reconstruct the South with the President's aid would have been a difficult and delicate labor. To reconstruct it in the face of his enmity is one of the most hazardous impossibilities ever imposed upon a people. So with the tariff and the finances. Here are two subjects demanding the gravest attention. We have a revenue system based upon the artificial and extreme necessities of war. A healthy management would have aided us in reducing the debt. But how have the finances been managed? What has Mr. Johnson done towards executing the financial laws of Congress? Take the internal revenue system. We believe that the President has wasted millions upon millions of dollars in the collection of revenue. For political reasons he removed last summer a majority of the best assessors and collectors, and appointed men without character or record. Mr. McCulloch protested, but the Philadelphia Convention was necessary — money and position were needed—adventurers were crammed into place—adventurers who feared rejection by the Senate, and must needs feed ravenously on the Treasury. What do we now see? In whisky alone $150,000,000 of taxes are lost to the Treasury every year! The whisky interest created and permitted by Andrew Johnson's wanton neglect of duty daily takes nearly half a million of dollars from the Treasury. Yet this man talks of executing the laws! Execute the laws! Here is a law of revenue, so badly executed that but one-sixth of the whole amount is collected. It is plain to all men that he has fostered a gigantic system of fraud, systematized, far-reaching, and widespread. We find no punishment, no earnest effort to stop it. Even the *World*, which has the impertinence to call Mr. Johnson's Cabinet "Republican," says that his "administration must justify itself before the country or be overwhelmed in disgrace." We say disgrace has come. The President either could execute this law or he could not. If helpless, he should have asked Congress for more power. Unfortunately, it has never occurred to him that he had anything to do but to write proclamations and denounce the "radicals." A President whose favorite amusements consist in "swinging around the circle," "putting his foot down," and dancing along "the war path," can scarcely be expected to devote himself to saving $150,000,000 a year.

And so the money goes, and fraud reigns, and we have the special friends of his Excellency running from one office-holder to another, levying taxes, assessments, and contributions to sustain the party and print the *National Intelligencer*. It was bad when Buchanan and Black were in power. Now that Johnson and Black have combined, it is infinitely worse. Well may the leading Democratic newspaper of the country dread the President's being "overwhelmed in disgrace."

The Republican party made laws of reconstruction and finances. Some of them have been defied; others have been executed negligently. Yet the party is assailed, and an attempt is made to carry us before the country not only responsible for our own shortcomings, but—God help us!—for the infamies of the President. This is the "Revolution" that awaits us. This is the returning tide that is to sweep us out of existence, and give the country over to the unchecked control of the worst men who ever aimed at power. Unless we temporize, and act warily, and cease to be "radical"—unless we abandon our principles—we are to be defeated. We do not believe it. If we did, it would only make duty clearer. The Republican party is the party of progress, and it must advance. The organization must be perfected. Our principles must be asserted with more vehemence. The lines of demarcation must be drawn, and the only password for the present must be—the overthrow of Johnson's administration. It darkens the country like an eclipse. It is full of shame and falsehood and cunning. Here is a President whose history men will hesitate to teach their children, and around whom swarm greedy, unprincipled adventurers. He has done nothing but war; nothing but produce unrest, fever, anxiety. The atmosphere that surrounds him and his Cabinet is so dense and foggy with corruption, intrigue, insincerity, and madness, that men walk in terror.

This being so, we must prepare for the fall elections. The guns of the Democracy over the California elections are as harmless as the blank cartridges with which they are loaded. If we only do what is wise and intrepid, we need not fear. But we must have a thorough reorganization. Let all minor issues fall. All who are timid or time-serving should be allowed to go to the rear. We want no compromise coalitions, no "People's party movement," no temporary political makeshifts. Better be fairly and squarely defeated on the principle of universal freedom and universal suffrage than gain a victory that will leave one man, no matter what color, without every political right. Honorable defeat is a hundredfold more precious than dishonorable victory. We have to meet the cries of "nigger supremacy" and "America for the white men," and other degrading appeals to popular prejudice. Well, we heard these cries in 1856, under Fremont, and in 1860 and 1864, under Lincoln. Then we had the sword over us, and our enemies menaced us with conquest and massacre. We triumphed, and they made good their threats. The sword of resistance has been broken, and our enemies content themselves with vulgar and passionate clamors. After having tried to carry Johnson through two elections, they insist that he belongs to us, and that we must carry him. Johnson is as much a Republican as Arnold was a patriot after his treason. We never heard of Washington proposing to give up the war because Arnold was in the British army. The Johnson party—Philadelphia Convention and all—is only so much carrion lying in a ditch. The Democratic party is our foe. It summons us to a new struggle, and along its lines we hear the exultant cries of preparation. Let us spend the few remaining weeks in organization. Let us above all things surrender no principle—make no concession. Then our triumph will be righteous as well as sublime.

The Movement for Impartial Suffrage in the Border States.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Republican State Convention of Maryland, at its meeting in May, issued a call for a Border State Impartial Suffrage Convention, which met yesterday. The call was addressed to Republicans in Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and the object of the meeting is to urge Congress to abolish all legal distinctions on account of color, and to give the suffrage of the Sumner-Wilson Bill at the earliest possible moment. In connection with this proposed appeal to Congress will be presented the results of the investigations by Congressional Committees regarding Maryland and Kentucky. Within a few weeks a sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee meets in Baltimore to inquire into the Constitution and form of government of Maryland. About the same time another sub-Committee meets at Louisville, Kentucky, to inquire into the contested elections from that State. The reports of these Committees, aided by a strong appeal from the Baltimore Convention, are relied upon to strengthen the movement for forcing universal suffrage upon the whole country by act of Congress.

The condition of the States participating in the Baltimore Convention is not satisfactory to either political party. Republicans are as much dissatisfied with Kentucky and Maryland as Democrats are with Tennessee. Though North and South have settled down to peace, and though the name "Slave States" has disappeared from our maps, the border States still retain most of the peculiarities which distinguished them before and during the war. They are still debatable ground over which contending principles wage fiercest war. On the one side are men like Governor Brownlow, who seem never to weary in the work of denouncing Rebels. On the other side are Kentucky and Maryland politicians, who are no less bitter and venomous in their attacks upon the so-called radicals. The Democratic journals of these two States may be taken as fair exponents of the sentiments of the class they address, and they are urging President Johnson to disperse Congress, if it attempts to impeach or remove him, at the point of the bayonet. Kentucky Democratic journals talk of "an army with banners and not a little squad of radical Congressmen" being needed in case of a disturbance or serious outbreak in that State. Maryland Democrats promise to raise "a million of men, strong-minded men," who will, in case Congress undertakes to overthrow their new State Constitution, "rally to its rescue with a will that will make such rotten traitors and tyrants as Stevens, Butler, Schenck, Sumner & Co. quake and fear." The men who indulge in this style of inflammatory language evidently need to be reconstructed in some way. Their belligerent tone is not in harmony with the moderate and peaceful style common in Northern and Southern journals.

But the warlike tone of Border State politicians and journals is only an indication of the social and political diseases which exist in that section of the country. A few days ago we called attention to some of these as exhibited in the State of Maryland. The black laws of that State are too well known to be concealed; and their injustice is too gross to be explained away or apologized for. The Baltimore *Sun*, in reply to the statement of facts on this subject given in these columns, is compelled to admit in detail the correctness of the statements which it attacks in mass. It is a plain, undeniable truth that the black laws of Maryland are worse than the black laws of South Carolina. The apprentice and vagrant laws of both Maryland and Kentucky are more oppressive than similar laws in Mississippi and Alabama. In short, the Border States can and do pursue with safety a policy of oppression towards the colored race which would be dangerous in the Gulf States. In the latter the negroes have enjoyed for a considerable time past the right of public meeting and of free speech. But in Maryland these rights were denied in one instance to the negroes within the past two months. These circumstances, and many others of the same kind which might be mentioned, go to prove that life and property and the equal rights of all men before the law are less secure in the Border States than in any portion of the country lately in rebellion. The responsibility resting at present upon the Border States appears to be greater than ever before. Formerly they shaped the compromise policy which held the States together during the long anti-slavery agitation. But there is no longer any need for compromise on that question. There are no slave States, and there should be no Border States.

It only remains for the latter to recognize their new position, and to close the war between North and South by their action upon the suffrage question. They may, if they choose, decide whether the individual States or the Republic shall hold the ballot-box. But if they would accomplish this task they must cease striving to reconcile freedom and slavery; they must abandon all legislation based on color; they must recognize the equality of all men before the law, and they must make the intelligence and the virtue of the citizen the only test of his right to vote. For, though Congress may well shrink from legislation affirming the title to interfere with the franchise in States which have not forfeited their rights by rebellion, the time is probably not distant when the object aimed at by the Convention of to-day will be attained by an amendment of the Federal Constitution. That seems necessary to perfect the work of the war.

Senators Wade and Wilson on the Stump.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have given the speech of Senator Wade at Cleveland, Ohio, and that of Senator Wilson, delivered at Worcester, Massachusetts. These speeches are to be accounted for much as Senator Wade accounted for his presence at Cleveland. He was there, not because he had something to say, but because he was in the bill, and was sent by the committee. So we print the speeches, not because they are brilliant, able, eloquent, or original—for they are neither of these—but because they are part of the political programme, and because there may be a certain amount of instruction for the people, if not in the ideas upon which a party lives, yet in the very fact that it is without ideas. We may present these two pieces of party harangue as satisfactorily showing two things—first, that the Republican party, in using up the nigger, has used up its whole capital and has not a single idea to present to the people—or none that it dare present; and, second, upon how small a capital of original thought men may be the great leaders of a great party, and stand so high in party appreciation as to be named, not sneeringly, as Presidential candidates. Mr. Wade made two points. One of these is that the national debt is "a mere bagatelle." If the national debt is a "bagatelle," men may ask the Senator what it is that makes that burden of taxes that he some time ago deplored as weighing so heavily upon the people that he thought a new division of property might be necessary to lighten it? Mr. Wade's other point was that he did not know whether he was a white man or not. And these two points apparently constitute the political capital—the new ideas—upon which the Republican party in the West goes into the campaign. It remains to be seen whether an ethnological doubt and a financial falsity are good capital for a political campaign. Mr. Wilson's speech also exhibits his party as bankrupt in principle and purpose. He rambles over its achievements and tries to stir up the dying embers by a rush at Johnson. That will not do. Johnson is too far gone to serve as a good cause for any real enthusiasm in even the youngest political hunters. If Republicans can give the people no better reasons than these leaders give for the life of their party, it must go, and all the States must join Maine and California; for the existence of the white man is certainly one grand political fact, and needs assertion.

Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Times.

The assertions of the President's Washington organ concerning the Amnesty Proclamation and its effect on the country read more like hyperbole than sober opinion. It is difficult to believe that the *National Intelligencer* intended to be serious when it published a statement so gross in its exaggerations and so obviously untrue as that which follows:—

"The political effect of the Amnesty Proclamation is already known and felt to be highly favorable to the speedy restoration of the Union on a firm and lasting basis. In the Southern States it will be hailed as an evidence that the day is passed for the infliction upon their people of vindictive penalties, in the form of confiscation, proscription, disfranchisement, or banishment. Amnesty will also give confidence to the great mass of the people of this country in their business affairs. The time for hesitation and distrust will have passed when the rehabilitation of the excluded States shall have been effected.

"The proclamation certainly removes one great impediment to the early and cordial restoration of the Union, by counteracting the radical outcry against Rebels. All who accept the amnesty bind themselves to the Union.

"The great majority of the people of the North will sustain this proclamation. A large portion of the more sensible and patriotic Republicans have been in favor of such a measure for some time. Mr. Greeley sustains it, as we notice, as he was obliged to do, for the sake of his own consistency.

"At the first blush Wall street was agitated by the fear that the proclamation would afford the radicals another pretext for impeachment of the President, and tend to increase the agitation which the radicals hope to create at the next session of Congress. Gold rose one or two per cent. on that account, but it has begun to recede."

Every point here presented is either untrue as a matter of fact, or is so distorted in form as to be essentially false in spirit.

Nowhere is the proclamation "felt to be highly favorable" to the early restoration of the Union on the only basis that can afford a guarantee of permanence. Many of the Democratic journals of the North applaud it as an indication of the President's purpose to push forward his anti-Congressional policy, and in the same spirit it will doubtless be regarded by the malcontent press of the South. In both quarters the expectation is that the proclamation will serve to postpone the settlement of the question—to prolong the contest now going on, with the hope that in the interim some series of partisan accidents will occur to defeat the measures of the Republican party. The more candid of our Democratic contemporaries rebuke this expectation as a delusion and a snare, confessing, in the language of the *World*, that the proclamation "will afford no relief to persons deprived of the elective franchise," and deprecating reliance upon it as a means of breaking down the restraints imposed by the law. The checks provided for the work of reconstruction will remain in full force as completely as though Binckley had not forged his mimic thunder.

Admitting, then, that all will be well "when the rehabilitation of the excluded States shall have been effected," the fact remains that the proclamation in no way hastens the process of restoration. On the contrary, it promises to hinder restoration by encouraging the Southern oppositionists to renewed efforts against the law, and to a persistent disregard of its requirements in respect to the terms prescribed for readmission to the Union. The probability is that portions of the South will invest it with an authority it does not possess and a scope which it cannot justly claim, and that, laboring under this misconception, they will forget that the ultimate decision as to the lawfulness and sufficiency of the State organizations, and the eligibility of State officers and of the Senators and Representatives sent to Washington, belongs exclusively to Congress. Hence the mischief which the proclamation is calculated to inflict upon the South, and the delay which it is likely to occasion in the work of reconstruction.

Moreover, "the great majority of the people of the North" condemn the proclamation as an inexcusable act of defiance to Congress, and an audacious attempt to nullify its laws. Of the Republican journals one, and but one, has uttered a syllable which can be tortured into an approval of the document. We refer to the *Tribune*, which accompanies the words relied upon by the *Intelligencer* for its claim to Mr. Greeley's support with comments hostile to the pretensions of Mr. Johnson. Excepting only the *Tribune*, we believe that not a single organ of Republican opinion can be cited as having even inferentially approved his action. The party, in truth, is a unit against it, not because Unionists favor vindictive penalties in any shape—not because they are disposed to treat the South harshly or ungenerously—but because they hold that the sovereign power, by virtue of which amnesty may be proclaimed, being vested in the people, may be exercised by Congress only, not by the President.

This feeling has not been shaken by the labored efforts of the President and his apologists to justify his assumption of power in regard to amnesty, by appeals to the technicalities of lawyers, and the power to pardon conferred by the Constitution. The country relies more upon common sense than upon professional hair-splitting, and the common sense interpretation of the constitutional power to remit penalties imposed on individuals is adverse to the pretended right to decree a general pardon. Aside from special pleadings or quotations from the *Federalist*, the country remembers that in 1862, as now, Congress affirmed its entire control over the whole subject of amnesty. This assertion by Congress of its exclusive jurisdiction over the subject, is a part of the policy which "the great majority of the people of the North" have unequivocally upheld.

To say, then, that amnesty, invoking legal usurpation on the part of the President who proclaims it, will "give confidence to the great mass of the people in their business affairs," is simply absurd. There can be no confidence without harmony in the Government; and here is a case in which the Executive arrogates an authority of which Congress claims to be the sole possessor. Instead of harmony, we have an angry and perilous conflict, wantonly provoked by Mr. Johnson, with no chance of permanent advantage for himself or for the South. The consequence is that industry and commerce suffer severely from Mr. Johnson's course; a rapid rise in gold indicates the apprehensions to which it gives rise; and business men of all parties agree in condemning the rashness and obstinacy which thus jeopardize the prosperity and peace of the country.

The Funny Fenians.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Why should we sigh for a *Punch* or a *Judy*, or a professedly comic paper with any name whatever, when in the regular routine of our daily reports we can find such funny reading as the account of the sayings and doings of those humorous lads, the Fenians, in the Congress of the Irish republic, now safely making laws, not on the hills of Tipperary, or even in Toomey's wood, but in Cleveland, Ohio? It may not be a joke at all, this Fenian Congress at Cleveland, with a green-coated sentry at its doors, and discussing a regular annual message from President Roberts; but if not, then we must admit that Pat, who laughs so happily at all that is serious, is the only man on earth who can be preposterously serious over the exquisitely laughable. There was not only a message from the President, but one also from the "Secretary of War," proposing to organize an Irish army on the temperance basis; said army to pay its own expenses and the expenses of the war. "The soldiers of the army of the Irish republic are to be sober and discreet men"—as if the Congress did not know that when all the Fenians get sober the game will be up! This Secretary will be, evidently, a greater blunderer than Stanton was, and the Irish President ought to turn him out at once, unless there is an Irish republican Tenure of Office bill, in which case we cannot see that the republic is within the saving power of saltpetre. All the friends of freedom, however, must rejoice that the recent action of the Troy chambermaids has not crushed the infant republic. It will be remembered that these chambermaids, insensible to the sufferings of their native country, declared that they would contribute no more money till they are told what had been done with the money previously given—a ridiculous requirement, that would expose to the world all the great plans of the leaders.

Notwithstanding this secession of the financial magnates of the republic, the war against Great Britain will go on just the same. Money will be raised, and we are even told how—every soldier will be assessed ten cents. None of this money will be spent in "trappings" or "flags," but in arms and ammunition—the whole of each soldier's ten cents being strictly devoted to furnishing said soldier with one musket, one bayonet, one cartridge-box, and forty rounds of ammunition; and not a cent of it for green cloth or gold braid. With such a practical disposition—such an eye to reality in the Fenian councils—it is clear that the days of British power may be numbered—by all persons conversant with the integral calculus. We are glad to chronicle a noble piece of self-sacrifice on the part of the Fenian President. He was reëlected President, but declined to accept the position unless the Congress would raise half a million dollars for the cause. Congress could not do it. It pledged itself for a quarter of a million, however, upon learning which the patriot nobly consented to come down in his price, and serve his country till the last cent was gone. With such a spirit among the leaders, who can despair of the Irish republic?

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Druggets,

Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

9 12 thstu2m (Below the Girard House).

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Traveling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET,

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 10t

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

GIRARD ROW

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila. 9 6 1m2p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular stated meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. This was the business transacted:

Select Branch.—In the absence of President Spering, Mr. Wagner was requested to take the chair.

A note was read from Commissioner of City Property Lixey, announcing that he had rented for refreshment purposes, for one year from July 1, 1867, the saloon at Fairmount, at the rate of $700 per annum. The communication was laid upon the table.

A communication was received asking permission to lay a concrete or Nicolson pavement in Chestnut street, below Ninth. The matter was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A batch of petitions was received asking for water and gas pipes in various localities, including a special appeal from citizens living in Clearfield street, along Gunner's run, and in various benighted parts of Frankford road. These were referred to the standing committees.

A petition was received for a new election division in the Twentieth ward, to be subdivided from that territory which is now the eighth. An ordinance to this effect was presented, and after a prolonged debate, the advocates of the measure convinced its opponents that justice alone was desired, and the matter was carried.

A petition praying for a change in the place of voting in the First division of the Sixth ward to the southwest corner of Second and Arch streets, was offered. An ordinance in accordance was offered, and passed without any dissent.

A note was read from the Board of Control. These gentlemen want $3500 to pay for iron railing round a schoolhouse, (as represented in our report of the proceedings of the School Controllers on Tuesday last.) The subject was referred to Committee on Schools.

A communication was received from the Controllers of Public Schools asking for sundry transfers of items. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A note was read from the Board of Health asking for similar privilege. Referred to the Committee on Health.

A roll of paper was produced by the Clerk, covered with autographs in all sorts of shapes and scripts. It proved on reading to be a remonstrance from people living on Story street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, against the laying of water-pipe in said street. After a verbose debate the subject was referred to the Committee on Water.

A report was received from the Committee on Girard Estate, announcing the receipt of $3000 as "damages" for the opening of Ranstead place.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution for the enlargement of the culvert at Front and Harrison streets, in the Nineteenth ward. Mr. Bumm made an elaborate exposition of the drainage in that vicinity. The overflow of the present culvert, he demonstrated, in time of freshet menaced the property in the vicinity to an extent that at any time might prove serious. By enlarging the existing culvert, all the accumulating water would pass off. As a stitch in time saves many subsequent ones, Mr. Bumm urged immediate attention to the matter. Referred to Committee.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance approving the contract for the building of a school-house at Fourth and George streets. Passed.

The status of the city treasury was thus reported by Mr. Hodgdon:

Cash balance in the treasury September 1, 1867, $730,776 41, apportioned as follows:

For the payment of interest on city loan, $196,956 48	
For the payment of Sinking Fund securities, - - - -	275,216 68
For the payment of sundry claims,	257,603 25
	$730,776 41

Mr. Smith offered a resolution requesting the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to ascertain and report as to the best and least expensive means for carrying off the surface water that passes down from the surrounding hills after every protracted rains with disastrous effect, upon Manayunk and vicinity.

An ordinance to open Ninth street, to Diamond, was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution requesting the Committee on City Property to report as to the propriety of placing a drinking fountain in Jefferson Square was referred to that committee.

A resolution requesting the Trustees of the Gas Works to furnish to Councils a statement of the permanent improvements authorized under the loan of 1860 of a million dollars, and the location of the improvements, was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance, in fixing the rate of taxation for 1868, shall recommend that the rural districts shall continue to be taxed at rural rates, as before; that is, two-thirds of the full municipal tax, and that the entire tax shall not exceed $1 50 on the hundred.

Mr. King protested against this partiality. He demanded that wherever in the suburbs the people enjoyed the privileges of gas and water, schools and police, they should pay as much taxes as if they resided in the centre of the city.

The resolution was referred.

A resolution to change the place of voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth ward was referred.

A similar resolution as to the First Precinct of the Tenth ward, passed by Common Council, was concurred in.

Also, in the Seventh Division of the Fourteenth ward.

A resolution to pave Belgrade street was adopted.

A resolution from Common Council dispensing with the services of the Western Hose, in the Seventh ward, was concurred in.

An ordinance admitting the Fame Hose Company (with which the Western has been consolidated) was passed.

An ordinance making a further appropriation of $15,000 to the Department of Highways, for bridges and sewers, was concurred in.

The resolution to appoint a joint special committee to investigate the circumstances of the late feud between the Moyamensing Hose and the Hope Engine Company was adopted.

At this point there entered the Chamber a committee of seven gentlemen, with a presentment against Wm. J. Ovens, an assessor of Philadelphia, in whose tavern the late Col. Riddle was assassinated while transacting business with the said Ovens. The document of impeachment was read at length by Mr. Shoemaker, a member of Common Council, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Shoemaker stated that the committee were quite ready to verify, by actual proof, all the allegations of their presentment.

The Chairman announced to the committee that Select Council would act promptly with them, and notify them when a conference was to be held.

A resolution to change the place of voting in the seventh division of the Fifteenth ward was passed.

A resolution to tramway Capewell street, Eighteenth ward, was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—At five minutes past three o'clock Common Council was called to order by President Joseph F. Marcer.

During the recess the Chamber has been thoroughly furnished and everything renovated.

A number of communications were read.

One from property owners and residents of Washington avenue, west of Twenty-first street, complaining of an inadequate supply of water; one from property owners on Story street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, remonstrating against the laying of water pipe on that street, etc. Referred.

Mr. Henszey presented a resolution changing the place of voting in the First division of the Tenth ward. Mr. Shoemaker one changing the place of voting in the Third division Thirteenth ward. Mr. Hancock one changing the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Fourteenth ward. All agreed to.

Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution for the paving of Belgrade street, from Somerset to William. Agreed to.

The same gentleman reported back from the committee a remonstrance against building a culvert in Lawrence street, from Jefferson to Thompson, on the ground that such a subject should be committed to the Committee on Surveys. So referred.

A further report from the Committee on Highways was presented, stating that the damage during the late storms and freshet was very great, especially in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth wards. The appropriation of $50,000 is about being exhausted, and an ordinance offered by Mr. Ray was read appropriating an additional $15,000.

Mr. Potter thought it better to let the matter rest until the whole $50,000 had been expended. He moved that the subject be left to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wagner wanted to know how much of item 7, for repairing roads, was left?

Mr. Potter replied seventy-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, and entered into a statement to show that more economy might be used.

Mr. Willits contended that economy was used, and that money had to be drawn from one item to help another. During the month of August there had been tremendous rains, and in his section (the Twenty-third ward) there were great gulleys, requiring a great number of carloads of dirt to fill them. Some of the roads were actually impassable, and one of them was a good road to the depot, one that seldom needed repairing. It was now a quagmire. Mr. Willits believed that the Commissioner of Highways intended to do his duty, but nature prevents. Yet Mr. Potter said four thousand dollars instead of five thousand dollars was enough, when, with roads in his ward impassable, there were only seventy-eight dollars and thirty-three cents to repair them.

Mr. Bardsley did not like to favor extra appropriations, except where there was a great necessity. Here was one. Upon an accurate calculation, it will take twenty-five thousand dollars to repair five miles of road. With the appropriation all exhausted we would have to fence in the roads, because they were impassable.

Mr. Wagner, like Mr. Bardsley, was not a friend of special appropriations, and corroborated Mr. Barcsley's statement. He appealed for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Potter repeated his charges of injudicious expenditures. How was it possible to spend twenty-six hundred dollars in country roads in the months of January and February?

Mr. Ray explained that it was expended in removing snow, opening gutters, etc.

Mr. Potter insisted that four thousand dollars were expended in January, February and March, when it should not have been. If we had that sum now there would be no trouble.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Finance was withdrawn and the bill passed.

Mr. Hancock moved to suspend the rules that a bill in place might be read. The motion passed. The bill was read. It provides for the transfer of the property of the Western Hose Company, at Twentieth and Hand streets, to the Fame Hose Company, and the admission of the Fame Hose, by this transfer, into the Steam Fire Department. Passed.

Mr. Littleton, Chairman of the Committee on the merger of the Franklin and Warren with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, offered his report and asked for the discharge of the committee.

The committee unanimously reports that such a merger would be injurious to the interests of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the city of Philadelphia. In an elaborate report the history of the road from the year of its laying, in 1861, is given. It is asserted that no stock was ever actually subscribed for, and that the price asked is extortionate, about four times too much, as it cost but one-fourth of the bonded indebtedness which it is proposed to foist upon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and upon the city.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The committee on the impeachment of William J. Ovens, assessor of the Seventh ward, charged with being accessory to the killing of Colonel William Riddle, who died from injuries received at Ovens' tavern, Twentieth and Hand streets, on the night of the 7th of May last, reported and asked to be discharged. The report recommends the impeachment of Ovens. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Mr. Evans moved that a committee be appointed to present the article of impeachment to Select Council, and have the evidence read upon which the articles of impeachment are based. Adopted.

The examining committee on the impeachment of Aiderman William McMullen, of the Fourth ward, made a report favorable to his impeachment, which was accepted.

An opinion on the subject was read from the City Solicitor, in which he stated that he did not think Councils had the power to impeach McMullen, but that it was their duty to make the attempt. A reference to this state of things was made in the resolutions attached to this report.

Mr. Evans criticised the opinion of the City Solicitor, and said that there was a great difference between his opinions in the Ovens and McMullen cases.

After some further discussion, in which it was stated that Mr. Barnes was a member of the Chamber, and the Chamber could attend to his case, Mr. Littleton asked that the committee be discharged, and, also, to save expenses, the evidence be not printed.

Mr. Dillon demanded that it should be printed. The Grand Jury found no true bill against Alderman McMullen, and yet this committee said he was a leader of mobs. It was due to Alderman McMullen that this evidence be printed, to show on what grounds the committee charged him with being a leader of mobs.

Mr. Evans said that there was no wonder that he was not indicted by the Grand Jury, when an official sought to screen him, depending for support on an election in that ward, of which the accused was an alderman.

A rambling discussion ensued between Messrs. Dillon, Littleton and Evans, in which Mr. Dillon defended the Grand Jury, Mr. Evans animadverted upon it, and Mr. Littleton detailed facts as taken in the evidence, to show that Alderman McMullen was the leader of mobs in the late Hope Engine troubles.

It was moved and seconded that the committee be discharged. Adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the report be printed. Adopted.

The Chair appointed a committee to present the articles of impeachment and the evidence in the Ovens case to Select Council, in accordance with the motion of Mr. Evans, Messrs. Shoemaker, Harper, Littleton, Hetzell, W. D. Martin, Oram and Shane.

Mr. J. C. Martin offered a resolution asking that the Committee on Police be requested to ascertain by what authority the Reading Railroad Company has put up telegraph poles and wires in the city, and also used the fire-alarm telegraph poles for that purpose.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution of instruction to the Finance Committee to state at the next meeting of Councils what will be the probable rate of tax for the year 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Hancock offered an ordinance abolishing sewer rents. He defended the ordinance, saying that rents were small, and cost almost as much as they came to in the collection.

The ordinance was postponed until next Thursday.

Mr. Ray called up the bill authorizing a tramway in Cambridge street, Eighteenth ward, and urged its passage. Passed.

Mr. Evans called up an ordinance entitled "An ordinance for the appointment of steam-boiler inspectors."

It was made the special order at five o'clock on Thursday next.

The ordinance authorizing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to lease at four thousand dollars a year the second story of Tatham's building, 226 S. Fifth street, for five years from the 1st of August, 1867; also authorizing the appointment of additional draughtsmen and other employes for the Registry Bureau, was called up.

The ordinance excited considerable debate. It was opposed on the ground that it gave the opportunity, which was admitted, of appointing new employes, thus entailing additional expense on the city, and that new accommodations at vast expense were not necessary. It was contended, on the other hand, that new accommodations and new employes were necessary. The department had now six by nine accommodations, and it was impossible to transact the enormous and increasing business promptly. After many motions to amend and to strike out, &c., it was passed in the following shape:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils do ordain, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be hereby authorized to appoint four temporary draughtsmen, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each.

Section 2. That the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purposes above specified.

Mr. Haney offered an ordinance forbidding the sale of any oysters within shells at any of the wharves of the city, after the 1st of October, 1867, except by count or tale. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

Bills from Select Council were then considered.

The following bills were concurred in:

One relative to the new schoolhouse in the Sixteenth ward.

One changing the places of election in the First division of the Sixth ward and in the Seventh Division of the Sixteenth ward.

One authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground on the north side of Callowhill street and west side of Dillwyn street.

The resignation of Robert Armstrong, member of Common Council from the Twenty-sixth ward, was received and accepted. (The resignation takes effect on the 31st of September.)

A bill allowing the agent of Girard estates to make certain improvements in the buildings Nos. 19 and 23 south Fifth street, and appropriating $3000 for the purpose, was passed.

Mr. Wagner offered an ordinance authorizing the rental of the second story of the Tatnam building, 226 south Fifth street. Referred to Committee on Finance. Adjourned.

ADMITTED TO PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The following persons were admitted yesterday to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Eliza Irvin, aged twenty-five years, who fell from a fourth-story window at Eleventh and Catharine streets, on the 5th instant, and was seriously injured. She died at the Hospital in the evening.

Henry Stack, a lad, who had his right arm nearly cut off by a planing machine yesterday, at Second and Race streets.

Leonard Shock, who had the index finger of his right hand cut off while gunning.

FROM CHESTER COUNTY.—Charles H. Stinson was yesterday nominated by the Republican party of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, for the State Senate. The convention was held at Media.

PRESIDENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE REMOVED.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of Girard College, on Wednesday afternoon, proceedings of unusual interest transpired. A resolution declaring the office of President, now held by Richard S. Smith, Esq., vacant, was adopted by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. James J. Boswell, Robert M. Foust, John Fry, Robert T. Gill, William C. Haines, Cyrus Horne, George Remsen, Joseph R. Rhoads, Albert C. Roberts, and George Truman, Jr.

Nays—Messrs. Augustus Heaton, Thomas M. Coleman, Christian J. Hoffman, Joseph Moore, and Charles E. Lex.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Conrow, H. G. Jones, and J. M. Butler.

The time for the removal of the present President was fixed for the 1st of November.

William H. Allen, LL.D., the former President of Girard College, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Major Smith.

The Matron was also removed, and Miss Jane Mitchell, who held the position several years since, was elected in her place.

THE SCULLING MATCH POSTPONED.—The sculling match for the championship between Mr. Hamill and Mr. Myers was put off at the eleventh hour. When the hour arrived for the race, both parties were on the spot, but in consequence of Mr. Hamill's boat being unlike that of Mr. Myers, and, we understand, unfavorably so, Mr. Hamill preferred paying the forfeit, and therefore declined the race for the present.

A race subsequently took place between amateurs, among whom were Messrs. Cornwell and Simons, which was won by the former. A large number of small boats were on the river at the time, and kept in the wake of the winning boats.

RUN OVER.—A child of three years, named Frederick Roser, whose parents live at No. 1420 Philip street, above Master, was run over yesterday, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, in America street, above Master, by a train in front of which, unguarded by any one, he was disporting himself. By this time he is probably dead; both his legs and one arm were broken.

DROWNED.—An unknown man fell yesterday from the first dock below Arch street and was drowned. The body at last accounts had not been recovered.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5'39 MOON RISES....6'08
SUN SETS....6'13 HIGH WATER....0 57

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 30
China	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Arago	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Allemania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 19
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 14
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 14
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, via Zaza, G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Hugg, St. Marys, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Alliance, Norton, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston, Burnside Coal Co.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Str Annie, Tuft, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 60 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barque Geo. S. Hunt, Long, 21 days from Trinidad, with sugar, molasses, etc., to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Mary, McCulloch, 84 days from London, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, 3 days from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Ida May, Driscoe, 8 days from Eastport, with laths and pickets to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bernard, from Portsmouth.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hope, Hancock, from San Francisco for Liverpool, was spoken July 28, lat, 18 20 N., lon. 119 20 W.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Orleans 7 P. M. 7th inst.
Barque Lorena, Richborn, hence, at Queenstown 30th ult.
Brig Gilmore Meredith, Ayres, hence, at Gibraltar 21st ult.
Brig Lizabel, Panno, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Brig Kodiak, Downing, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Brig John Aviles, Philbrook, from Bangor for Philadelphia, went to sea from Dutch Island harbor 6th instant.
Schr R. C. Knight, Knight, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, hence, at Richmond 9th instant.
Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schrs Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon; Hiawatha, Newman; and Vernal Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 10th inst.
Schr Mary Ann, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 11th inst.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, for Richmond, to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schrs Pathway, Haley, and E. Ewing, McDevitt, hence, at Washington 11th inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst.
Schrs S. Castner, Robinson; A. Bursley, Jenkins; J. Shay, Vaughan; W. P. Phillips, Somers; Union Flag, Mahony; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; Island Belle, Pierce; and H. Little, Godfrey, hence, at Boston 11th instant.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 9th instant.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Vineyard Sound Lightvessel was replaced on her station on the 10th instant.
Boston, Sept. 11, 1867.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilising Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
No. 724 MARKET Street.
1 23mwf

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 3d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Sept. 7,	7 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7,	10½ A. M.
Monday, " 9,	9 "	Monday, " 9,	1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 10,	10 "	Tuesday, " 10,	2 "
Wed'y, " 11,	10 "	Wed'y, " 11,	2 "
Thursday, " 12,	11 "	Thursday, " 12,	3 "
Friday, " 13,	12 M.	Friday, " 13,	4 "
Saturday, " 14,	12½ P. M.	Saturday, " 14,	4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 9 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents. Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9'45 A. M. and 3'45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6'45 A. M. and 12'45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Wilmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave second wharf above Arch street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, third story, BALTIMORE, Md,

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the timber, iron, and framing required for the construction of a deflector in the Susquehanna river, near Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for timber, iron, and framing, and in duplicate for each.

Proposals for timber will embrace all timber, planks, boards, and trenails required to complete the work.

Proposals for iron will embrace all bolts, spikes, connecting links, and all iron required to complete the work.

Proposals for framing will embrace all labor and workmanship of every kind, required to locate in position the entire structure, complete in all its parts.

Contractors for material of wood or iron, will be expected to hold them, without charge to the United States, until required for use by the superintending Engineer.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

For further particulars application must be made to this office, where drawings and specifications can be seen.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. of the 20th instant, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, and Bvt. Lieut. Col., United States Army.
9 11 6t

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope 'Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C." O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.
9 6 7t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR.,
9 2 10t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Executors of STEPHEN G. FOTTERALL, dec'd., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the account, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the said Executors, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 13 fmw3t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of ANNIE E. BECK, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to
JOHN C. McCORMICK, Executor,
9 6 fmw5t No. 216 LOMBARD Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,800·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,350,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,230·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·95.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,927·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173.	Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·86
Premiums	1,206,432·18
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $425,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

A Leaf from History Applicable to Present Times.

It was observed during the great Free State and pro-slavery struggle in the Territory of Kansas, that nearly every Governor in turn, as he went there, no matter what his previous political sentiments had been, was forced to espouse the Free State side, even at the penalty of removal from office. Poor Pierce started out by appointing the late Governor Reeder, a man of fine abilities and of honest impulses, but always, previous to his Kansas experience, a Democrat of the straitest sect. Governor Reeder went to Kansas, and endeavored to administer its affairs upon an honest and just basis. The result was, that the outrages of the pro-slavery party, their invasions from Missouri, their wholesale stuffing of the ballot-boxes, and their general disregard of the rights of the Free State settlers, all perpetrated in the name of "Democracy," *compelled* the Governor, as a faithful officer and as an honest man, to side with the Free State party. For this poor Pierce at once removed him.

Governor Geary was tried. He, too, had been a life-long Democrat. He, too, was an honest man. He found, upon his arrival in Kansas, and becoming acquainted with its affairs, that an honest discharge of his duties as Governor would array against him the Democratic or pro-slavery party of the Territory. He went ahead, administered the government justly and impartially, called down upon himself the bitter hostility of the pro-slavery faction, who attempted to assassinate him, was refused support by the Pierce administration, and forced to resign.

The Buchanan dynasty, of ever infamous memory, next came in; and with a great flourish of trumpets, and much formal parade, Robert J. Walker, ex-Senator and Secretary of the Treasury, was sent to Kansas as Governor, accompanied by Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, as Secretary of the Territory. Both of these men were life-long Democrats, and had achieved honorable distinction in their party. They went to Kansas, and plunged boldly into the struggle. They battled manfully, but before one year was up they had each been forced by the logic of events to espouse the Free State side, or else to themselves become the instruments of injustice and infamy, such as they could not for a moment contemplate. The result was that Walker resigned and Secretary Stanton was removed.

It was not until the attempt to make Kansas a slave State was finally and fully *abandoned*, that it was found possible for a Democratic administration to keep a Governor there more than a few months at a time.

Andrew Johnson, if he were capable of learning anything, might learn a valuable lesson from recalling this peculiar feature of the Kansas struggle. He is trying to head off events in the South in the same way that poor Pierce and Buchanan did in Kansas, and with a similar result. Why is it that every officer of the army, no matter what his previous sentiments, as soon as he goes into the late Rebel States and endeavors to do his duty as an officer of the Government, at once becomes a firm supporter of the policy of Congress, and an opponent of the unconstitutional and usurping policy of the President? These officers are not politicians. By education and association they are generally inclined to be opposed to the Republican party. Why is it that they find themselves forced to adopt the policy of Congress? General Sheridan is removed, and his successor continues all of his orders in force. General Sickles is removed, and his successor, General Canby, finds it necessary to follow in his footsteps, and has already incurred the Executive disfavor, and is threatened with removal. The game of the Kansas Governors is being repeated. The President can arbitrarily and unjustly remove gallant officers who have simply done their duty, but he cannot change the *circumstances* which surround the question of reconstruction, and which *force* every honest officer to take the side of the people's policy as opposed to the President's. Just as the logic of events and the power of truth and justice compelled Reeder, and Geary, and Walker, and Stanton, Democrats though they were, to take the Free State side in Kansas, as opposed to Pierce and Buchanan, so the same considerations now force Sheridan and Sickles, Pope and Thomas, Schofield and Canby, to take the side of loyalty and Union and the people, as opposed to that of Andrew Johnson. Just as poor Pierce was angry with Reeder and removed him because he told the truth in regard to the terrible crimes and outrages perpetrated by the border ruffians in Kansas, so Johnson was filled with rage at the noble Sheridan because he refused the Executive invitation to garble and lie, and told the naked and appalling truth concerning the horrors of the New Orleans massacre.

Pierce and Buchanan failed. Their administrations are monuments of shame and disgrace, and their very names have become infamous. So will it be with Andrew Johnson, only that in addition to all his deeds of maladministration, he will carry with him the disgrace of *treachery* to a great and good cause, and to the people who elevated him to power. His companionship on the roll of fame must be the names of Judas and Benedict Arnold!

Who Shall be our Next City Treasurer?

The position of City Treasurer is at once a responsible and an arduous one, and requires not only ability, but due familiarity with the details of the office—not only honesty, but also an intimate knowledge of the routine of duties, without which any novice will greatly incommode the workings of the complex system of warrant payments. Recognizing that those qualities were essential, the Republican Convention nominated Mr. David Jones, for many years Chief Clerk of the Treasurer, and who is thoroughly familiar with all the workings of the office, and with the condition of the city finances. He is as honest as man can be; he is as faithful as we could desire; he is courteous and able, and possesses all the requisites for the delicate post. With these qualifications are combined a love of our city, and a thorough identification with her interests which render him peculiarly fitted to guide her finances; for, with all the other requisites, a candidate would be as nothing did he not have a love of Philadelphia and a desire to see her rise in greatness, increase in prosperity, and be clear of debt, by means of her additional resources. In opposition to Mr. Jones is Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol. Now all that recommends Mr. Jones for the office is wanting in Mr. Peirsol. He has had no experience in that position. If elected he comes a novice into a new office, and with a new set of assistants incommodes all who have dealings with him, until all its machinery gets into working order. There is no doubt of his honesty, but he lacks another grand requisite—*the grand requisite*—for the office. He thinks first of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol, and secondly of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Peirsol is ready, and has been ready for years, to sacrifice the great interests of our city for either personal ends or else for sheer malice. What would be thought of a Philadelphian, and one, too, who now asks to be put at the head of our finances, if he *had tried to prevent our getting the Navy Yard at League Island*, and gone out of his way to write to an entire stranger, in order that the plan which was to do so much good to his native city should be defeated? Yet this is what Mr. Peirsol has done. We give his letter, written five years ago to a United States Senator on the subject. We give it word for word and let it speak for its writer:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The last land is from six to eight feet below high water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dear if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in and find employment in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police, and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

Shall we elect to a post of trust, a post of influence, a man who would thus insidiously seek to ruin the plan for which all good Philadelphians have been working with unparalleled harmony? Shall we reward this enemy to our best local interests by putting him in a position to again sacrifice our city, and this time with greater success? Let the people answer. For personal reasons he goes aside from what is his natural course, and writes a letter to a Senator whom he does not know, and whom he has to refer to our delegation in order that his name may be recognized; and for this we are to make him Treasurer! Think of it, voters! If Mr. Peirsol had succeeded, League Island would have been rejected, and we would have had to be content with the wretched Navy Yard now ours, *and the great depot of our iron-clads would have been located at New London.* It is all nonsense for a man to talk of "love for our city," while he is stabbing her in the most vital parts. It is base hypocrisy to say he cares for her, when he secretly attempts to ruin her interests. If Mr. Peirsol owned land adjoining the present Navy Yard, it is no excuse for his seeking to prevent the great improvement to our city. He is either so selfish as to sacrifice Philadelphia to private gain, which looks probable, or else out of sheer malice he attempted to deprive us of our Navy Yard. In either case, is he qualified for the City Treasurership? Shall we have the present efficient Chief Clerk, or shall we have the enemy of the League Island Navy Yard? The people will answer in October.

WALKING.—John Grindell, the well-known runner, has been engaged to train Edward Payson Weston for his walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill. Grindell several years ago ran ten miles in 58 minutes, on the Cambridge course. He is confident that Weston will be successful in his coming long walk.

The Presidency of Girard College.

A secret caucus, for private reasons, has removed Major Richard S. Smith from the Presidency of Girard College. The manner in which this end was accomplished, and the entire lack of courtesy or fairness displayed by the members in favor of the change, stamp them as unfitted to hold the post of Directors of a scholastic institution. From all we can learn, Major Smith was not notified of the intention, was not summoned to answer any complaint made against him, was not tried, or, in fact, even complained of. Yet, by the following vote, he was summarily removed:—

Yeas—Messrs. James J. Boswell, Robert M. Foust, John Fry, Robert T. Gill, William C. Haines, Cyrus Horne, George Remsen, Joseph R. Rhoads, Albert C. Roberts, and George Truman, Jr.

Nays—Messrs. Augustus Heaton, Thomas M. Coleman, Christian J. Hoffman, Joseph Moore, and Charles E. Lex.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Conroy, H. G. Jones, J. M. Butler.

A glance at the names of the directors, *pro* and *con*, shows us that the end in view was a political one. Most of the gentlemen voting in favor of the removal are known to all our people as politicians. What the object in view may be, we do not pretend to guess; but we feel no hesitation in condemning the action as uncalled for, as well as unjust. The condition of Girard College has been steadily improving for several years. The course of study has been well matured, and the discipline rendered more strict. All those who are familiar with the workings of the institution know that there is no real cause for complaint against the President. Yet he is dismissed, as though he had been guilty of some flagrant dereliction of duty. He is not treated with that politeness which is due from man to man. And all this for some secret cause. We will endeavor to fathom the mystery, for we think we see in it the footprints of some political aspirant. The election of Dr. Allen is all very well, if there was any necessity for an election. But as it is, there is no real ground for change; and we view the dismissal as part of the same programme which attempted, unsuccessfully, to remove Mr. Lex from the Presidency of the Board of Directors.

The Proclamation of the High Sheriff.

On our seventh page to-day will be found the proclamation of Henry C. Howell, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, ordering an election to be held for the various offices about to be made vacant by the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. To it we commend the attention of our readers, or if not to the document itself, at least to the spirit of it, which calls on every freeman to exercise his right, and cast his vote for those whom he deems best fitted for the places to which they aspire. There has never been a time in the history of the country when it behooved its citizens to exercise with greater caution this great safeguard of our liberties. We do not not overestimate the peril. The success of the Democracy would so encourage the Executive madman, that we do not dare to speculate on the lengths to which he would go. The danger to the land is greater than we suppose, because our people are so inclined to slight it. Let every one, then, act as his conscience dictates, and join with the Sheriff in his prayer that "God may save the Commonwealth."

An Excellent Nomination.—We notice with pleasure the selection of the Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum by the Republicans of the Twelfth District, for their Representative to Congress. The seat of that District was made vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Denison. Mr. Ketchum is well known throughout all the State as an able advocate of her interests. He is thoroughly a Pennsylvanian. We know of no man better qualified to hold a seat in her delegation. A good Republican, one who has been tried and never found wanting, he will merit the honor conferred upon him. He was the principal opponent of General Geary for the nomination of Governor, and worked as hard as any man for the success of the ticket. He held a seat for many years in our State Senate, and is well acquainted with our finances, and an especial champion of protection to our home industry. We cordially wish him success, and we confidently anticipate that our wish will be realized.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND WHARF BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Highways, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, September 16th inst., for the repair and extension of the Reed street sewer, from a point 177 feet east of Otsego street to the east line of Delaware avenue. Said work to consist of embankment, excavation, brick-work, concrete, crib-work, and wharfing, with a foundation of piling. The work to be done in conformity with plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Surveys, and under the directions of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Bids will be received for the following items:—

No. 1—RENEWAL OF BRICK SEWER, including the removal of old work with material and workmanship of new sewer 948 feet long, per foot linear.

No. 2—NEW TRUNK AND CUB, including the removal of old wharf, material and workmanship of new work, and the necessary embankment 116 feet 9 inches long, per foot linear.

No. 3—WHARFING ON DELAWARE AVENUE, upon a pile foundation, including the Trunk on Reed street, all materials and workmanship, extending from the north side of Reed street to Merrick's wharf 136 feet long, per linear foot.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 29 1uf1st

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED THE WONderful COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, speak of it as with one voice as one of the greatest inventions of the times. For family use there is nothing of the kind can approach it, and no other intrinsically as cheap. If any doubt this let them call and be convinced at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where it is exhibited and sold. 9 13 4p1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Broad Street.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

On SEPTEMBER 18,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

TENTH WARD.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD, will assemble on

FRIDAY EVENING, September 13, at 7 o'clock,

AT BROAD AND RACE STREETS,

To proceed to the Grand Ratification Meeting at

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

HENRY C. HOWELL,
President Ward Executive Committee.

Henry Heins, Secretary.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY Street.

HARVEY MONEY,
9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 1105 CHESNUT Street. By order of

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
Isaac McBride, John L. Hill, Secretaries. 1t

THE HONORARY, ACTIVE, AND Contributing Members of the EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1, intending to parade in the escort of the EAGLE HOSE, of Buffalo, will meet at the house on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock, "sharp." By order,

1t S. J. YAGER, Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Perth street, from Jefferson street to the north curb line of Oxford street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty,
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.

Practical Instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.

Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmuw

SKIN DISEASES!

"Use Swayne's Ointment," Have You Tetter? "Use Swayne's Ointment," Have you scald Head? "Use Swayne's Ointment," Have You any Skin Diseases? "Use Swayne's Ointment."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.

Swayne's Ointment

is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!
Swayne's Ointment }

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, J. Hutchinson Kay,

S. W. Corner Fifth and Chesnut Streets, Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured

"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's Ointment" has done for him. [3 2 mwfrp

Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office, No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 2m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

ELSIE'S MARRIED LIFE.

BY MRS. MACKENZIE DANIELS.

IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

ELSIE'S MARRIED LIFE. By Mrs. Mackenzie Daniels, author of "My Sister Minnie," "The Poor Cousin," "Kate Walsingham," etc. Printed from advanced proof-sheets purchased by us, and issued here simultaneously with the publication of the work in Europe. One volume, octavo. Price, 75 cents.

RVILLE COLLEGE. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray." One volume, octavo. Price Fifty cents.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

Elster's Folly.....$1 50
St. Martin's Eve.....1 50
Mildred Arkell.....1 50
Lord Oakburn's Daughters; or, Earl's Heirs.....1 50
Oswald Cray.....1 50

Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or, Trevlyn's Hold...$1 50
Shadow of Ashlydyat.1 50
Verner's Pride.....1 50
The Castle's Heir; or, Lady Adelaide's Oath.....1 50

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 00 each.

The Channings.....$1 00
Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $1 50 each.

Aurora Floyd.....75

Red Court Farm.....75
The Mystery.....75
The Lost Bank Note.....75
Orville College.....50
The Lost Will.....50
The Haunted Tower.....50
A Light and a Dark Christmas.....25

The Runaway Match.....75
A Life's Secret.....50
Better for Worse.....75
Foggy Night at Offord.....25
The Lawyer's Secret.....25
William Allair.....25

BURIED ALIVE. By Alexander Dumas, author of "Count of Monte Christo." Price, 25 cents.

THE REBEL CHIEF. By Gustave Aimard, author of "Prairie Flower." Price, 75 cents.

NEW EDITIONS OF GUSTAVE AIMARD'S WORKS.

The Prairie Flower.....75
The Indian Scout.....75
The Trail Hunter.....75
The Border Rifles.....75
Trapper's Daughter.....75

The Indian Chief.....75
The Red Track.....75
Pirates of the Prairies.75
The Tiger Slayer.....75
The Gold Seeker.....75

COUNT OF MONTE CHRISTO. By Alexander Dumas. One vol., octavo. Price, $1 50 in paper; or in cloth, $2.

THE WANDERING JEW. By Eugene Sue. With 68 illustrations. Price, $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR. By S. C. Warren. One vol., 8vo. Price, $2 in cloth; or, $1 50 in paper cover.

For sale by all Booksellers. Copies of any of the above Books will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of price, by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
114p PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

RARE GEMS.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED

BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

9 11 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

SHERRY WINE.

JUST IN STORE

A NEW INVOICE

OF

CHOICE SHERRY,

In small casks (20 gallons each), for sale by the cask.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.

9 14 tathsmp PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

NOW READY,

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,

IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL,

PREPARED BY

WARBURTON,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 7 8t Next door to the Post Office.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC.

FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 67 miles to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,826 92
Freight	549,672 89
Telegraph	1,416 72
Mails	12,146 00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205 44
" " Men	26,077 97
	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 53
Repair of Track	109,767 94
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,964 44
Offices and Stations	4,967 99
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,224 73
Trains	15,486 93
Net Earnings to balance	807,508 93
	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283 41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 02) 32½ per cent. ($157,504 42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,998 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July.....$772,755 54
Expenses " " " 225,956 58

Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months.....$546,798 96

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware,

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

August 20, 1867. 9 6 fmw4t

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210 66	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1861,	
$231 58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862,
$188 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864,
$200 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865,
$175 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$175 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '67,
$83 08	do.	do.	5 ⅞ cent. 10-40s,
$204 08	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue,
$180 43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue,
$174 43	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $80, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp) N. B. BROWNE, President.
Robert Patterson, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "BLACK CROOK."—This famous spectacle was produced at the Academy of Music last night. The piece passed off smoothly, and with the exception of a few "stage waits," gave satisfaction. The performances of the ballet were especially excellent, and received much applause. Mad'lles Betty and Emily Rigal, Pepita, and Antonino were constantly *encored*. The auxiliaries were neatly dressed and well disciplined by Mons. Baptistin. The *Black Crook* will be played to-night and to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

The orchestra, under the direction of Dr. W. P. Cunningham, though small, is in good discipline, and the music is rendered with great precision and taste. The marches and dances are unusually strong, and played in proper time, so that the cadences of the Terpsichoreans are regular, and do not mar the performance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Caste*, the new comedy, is having a fine run. It is a beautiful play and deserves a great success. Mr. Florence as "Hon. George D'Alroy," Mrs. Florence as "Polly," Miss Josie Orton as "Esther," Mr. Jennings as "Old Eccles," and Mr. Lennox as "Gerridge," are all excellent in their parts. No one should fail to see the new piece at the Chesnut. *Caste* will be played to-night. To-morrow afternoon, for the matinee, the comedy of *The Road to Ruin* will be presented for the first time in this city since the death of Mr. John Drew.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—People will never tire of Shakespeare's great fairy spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. It is the most gorgeous spectacle ever presented to the patrons of the Walnut, and its success is well deserved. The scenery is truly beautiful, and the play is full of fun, singing, and dancing. The spectacle will be presented for the thirtieth time to-night.

To-morrow afternoon, second *Midsummer Night's Dream* matinee.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The success of Miss Julia Dean has been complete. Her audiences are large and fashionable. This evening, for her benefit, Miss Dean plays "Laura Fairlie" and Anne Catherick" in *The Woman in White*, supported by Mr. Frank Lawlor, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Craig, Mr. Everly, Miss Lizzie Price, and all of the company favorites. Miss Julia Dean's engagement is limited to twelve performances.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Robert Fox will renew open his new American Theatre last night, for inspection by his friends and the members of the press. The interior is very neat, and is not unlike the old theatre in general appearance. The new building is lighted by a most magnificent chandelier, containing one hundred and fifty gas jets. This chandelier was manufactured to order at a cost of three thousand dollars. The new drop curtain, by Mr. George Wunderlich, is a very pretty Athenian view, painted in the French style.

The seating accommodations are far superior to those in the old theatre. The stage is not so large as before, but is ample for all ordinary performances. Mr. Fox deserves great credit for preparing, in such a short space of time, so beautiful and comfortable a theatre as the New American. This establishment will be opened to-morrow (Saturday) night, with a variety troupe of one hundred persons. An unusually attractive entertainment will be given. Mr. James Pilgrim, the old favorite, is retained as stage manager.

REPRESENTATION.—Mr. W. E. Sinn, lessee of the New Chesnut Street Theatre, was presented on Wednesday night with a vote of thanks, handsomely engrossed, and handsomely framed, for the convention of firemen having in charge the relief of the sufferers by the accident at the American Theatre. This is a compliment of which Mr. Sinn very justly feels proud.

BARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue to be quite successful, and by present to-night new burlesques and many other ridiculous pieces calculated to give people a strong dose of healthy laughter.

BLIND TOM, at Concert Hall, is drawing good houses. He is a wonderful pianist, and his skill on that instrument, when to all appearance everything else he is a complete idiot, shows what strange freaks occur in nature.

ALFRED BURNETT, at the Assembly Buildings, continues his exhibitions. He has an excellent and amusing entertainment in preparation for visitors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE NEW BANK BUILDING AT THIRD AND ARCH STREETS.—The Union National Bank has now in course of erection, at the corner of Third and Arch streets, a new building which will add materially to the attractions of that portion of the city. The design, as well as the material of the walls of the building, is novel. The corner, which contains the entrance, is rounded for the purpose. The material is a strong and durable sandstone, of a light cream color, from Cleveland, Ohio, the trimmings being of Connecticut brownstone. There will be no woodwork whatever on the exterior, with the exception of the window frames and sash, even the cornice being of stone.

The building will be three stories in height. The first story, which will be used for banking purposes, will be 22 feet high in the clear, and will be elaborately finished in all particulars. In the basement it is intended to have a kitchen and a handsome dining-room, for the use of the employes of the institution. The second and third stories will be each 13 feet high in the clear, and well adapted for business purposes. The Third street front of the building is 54 feet, and the Arch street front 40 feet. Ample provision will be made for thorough ventilation of the whole structure, while the banking-room will be lighted on three sides by large windows, being equal, if not superior, in this respect, to any similar building in the city.

Mr. R. J. Dobbins is the builder, the stone-work being by Mr. W. Struthers. The work is done under the direction of the architect, Mr. J. C. Sidney, of No. 204 South Fifth street.

The following are the officers of the Union National Bank:—

President—David Faust.
Vice-President—William H. Sowers.
Cashier—N. C. Musselman.
Directors—David Faust, William H. Sowers, Robert D. Work, M. J. Dolan, George W. Blabon, N. C. Musselman, Jesse Riegel, Peter Seger, and L. J. Leberman.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—Yesterday was a grand day in Bustleton. The people, richly attired in their gala dress, flocked in from the surrounding country (or city) for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of a new and beautiful M. E. Church. The Pastor of this enterprise is the Rev. J. M. Wheeler, and is actively engaged in doing all that he can to assist the efficient Building Committee in carrying out their plans. At 2 o'clock the exercises in the open air began, a well-practiced choir of singers gave their services, adding the charms of sweet music to the interest of the hour. Rev. A. Atwood, Rev. T. A. Fernley, and Rev. C. F. Turner delivered stirring addresses. The people contributed about $300 towards the building fund. The contents of the box to be placed in the stone was then read, and it was placed in the stone in the usual solemn form prescribed by the ritual of the M. E. Church. The church to be built will be of stone, 44 feet front by 70 feet deep, situated in the most central and eligible position in the town. The style of architecture adopted is Grecian, with a basement above ground, and a beautiful spire 126¼ feet in altitude. The whole improvement will reflect great credit upon our friends in Bustleton, who manifest their good taste, judgment, and piety by putting up a house that will honor God, benefit the community, and improve the town.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF THE "MANLY" ART.—Early yesterday afternoon David, alias "Reddy" Fields, William Oswald, and their seconds, Hugh McNenmany and Jake Staley, went out in a carriage to Belmont, for the purpose of having a prize fight. They prepared the field, stripped, and went at it. Reddy was the largest man, his fighting weight being 215 pounds, whilst his adversary, Oswald, could only score 150 pounds of bone and muscle. Seven rounds were fought, in the course of which Reddy was severely bruised in the face, particularly in the region of the left eye. His second, McNenmany, seeing he had no chance, declared that he had lost the fight and could not hope to win. They all got into the carriage and drove back to the city, where they disembarked, and Reddy proceeded to his home, near Ridge avenue and Poplar street, holding a moistened towel to his damaged eye, and enduring the gibes of the populace on account of his being whipped.

A WIFE BEATER.—James Nicholson was arrested upon the very unchivalric charge of raising his hand, not in the way of kindness, against a woman—and that woman his wife. This brave fellow resides in Manayunk, and it is alleged that this is by no means the first offense. He had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who held him in $500 bail on a charge of assault and battery.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON THIS EVENING.—According to the prophecies of those all-wise individuals, the almanac-makers, the light of the moon will be somewhat obscured this evening, and as this will be the last eclipse of the year, it deserves the attention of our readers. The size of the eclipse will be 8·448 digits on the northern limb, and the eclipse will be generally visible throughout America, but invisible in the Pacific States. Unfortunately for us, however, in this longitude we cannot witness the beginning of the eclipse, as the moon will rise more or less obscured at all points west of Boston. The moon arrives at the full at 37 minutes after 7 o'clock this evening, during the progress of the eclipse. At Boston, the most westerly point at which the eclipse begins after the rising of the moon, the duration of the obscuration will be from 6·13 to 9·12. In the following table is given the time of the eclipse at the principal points in the United States:—

PLACES.	Middle of Eclipse.	Moon leaves Shadow.	Moon leaves Penumbra.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Portland, Me	7 48	9 19	10 28
Montpelier, Vt	7 36	9 5	10 19
Boston, Mass	7 42	9 11	10 25
Providence, R. I	7 40	9 9	10 22
New Haven, Conn	7 34	9 3	10 17
Buffalo, N. Y	7 10	8 39	9 53
Albany, "	7 31	9 0	10 14
Trenton, N. J	7 27	8 56	10 10
Philadelphia, Pa	7 25	8 54	10 8
Pittsburg, "	7 6	8 35	9 49
Erie, "	7 5	8 34	9 48
Harrisburg, "	7 19	8 48	10 2
Wilmington, Del	7 24	8 53	10 7
Cincinnati, Ohio	6 48	8 17	9 31
Detroit, Mich	6 54	8 23	9 37
Indianapolis, Ind	6 42	8 11	9 25
Chicago, Ill	6 36	8 5	9 19
Springfield, Ill	6 28	7 57	9 11
Jefferson City, Mo	6 17	7 46	9 0
St. Joseph, "	6 7	7 36	8 50
Lawrence, Kansas	6 5	7 34	8 48
Omaha City, Nebraska	5 55	7 32	8 46
St. Paul, Minn	6 11	7 40	8 54
Des Moines, Iowa	6 11	7 40	8 54
Milwaukee, Wis	6 34	8 3	9 17
Santa Fe, New Mexico	6 22	6 51	8 5
Wheeling, W. Va	7 3	8 32	9 46
Washington, D. C	7 18	8 47	10 1
Baltimore, Md	7 20	8 49	10 3
Lexington, Ky	6 49	8 18	9 32

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Yesterday morning, as Officer Albright was in the neighborhood of Front and Green streets, he was attracted by the sounds of a violent altercation. He found, on investigation, that they proceeded from a private house in that vicinity. A woman named Bridget Fasher had entered and made an assault upon the person living there, and injured her very seriously. When the officer appeared she ran into the yard back, and took refuge in the water closet, where she was arrested. She was taken before Alderman Becker, and, after a hearing, was committed for a further hearing and to await the results of injuries inflicted.

AN OLD SWINDLE.—A German named Henry Reinhart was arrested yesterday, at Eighth and Bedford streets, upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Henry is one of those fellows, it is alleged, who employ their brains to devise all possible ways and means of procuring money except by means of honest industry. In this case it is said that he borrowed sums of money from parties with whom he had an acquaintsnce, and gave as security bogus checks upon different banks in this city. His victims, finding their security worthless, had him arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, he was committed to answer.

FURTHER HEARING.—The three boys, Miller, Wilson, and McCormick, who were arrested some days ago for robbing the freight cars of the Reading Railroad, an account of which was published, had a further hearing before Alderman Pancoast yesterday afternoon, and were held in $1500 bail each to answer. As was before remarked at the preliminary hearing, these three boys formed part of a regularly organized gang of thieves, who were and are engaged in depredating on the Reading Railroad, causing large losses to that company of goods in their charge.

ROBBING A COUNTRY WAGON.—Benjamin Fisher was arrested yesterday morning upon the charge of robbing a country wagon that was standing near the bridge, at Manayunk. He and another lad took advantage of the temporary absence of the owner and stole a pair of gaiters and a quantity of bread, besides playing a bad practical joke upon him in regard to a jug of yeast, that was in the wagon at the time. Fisher had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, who held him in $300 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

VAGRANTS.—For some time past the residents in and near Germantown have been constantly annoyed by a number of vagrants who infest that vicinity. They would occupy barns, outhouses, and other places, and live by begging and stealing. Some twelve or fourteen of them were arrested on Thursday morning at about 2 o'clock, and had a hearing before Alderman Mink, who committed them under the Vagrant act.

STORE ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning, some thieves obtained entrance into the premises No. 516 Willow street, occupied by Mr. D. Stinemetz as a soap and brush manufactory, and robbed it of about $15 worth of soap and brushes. Entrance was obtained through a front window, the attendants having forgotten to close it properly for the night.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Richard Mallery, pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church, has returned to his duties after a short summer's absence. The union prayer meetings held every Sunday evening are still in progress, and are largely attended.

"MINISTER'S SUNSHINE."—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has written an article for September number of "Hours at Home." It is a cheerful story of ministerial life, and is said to be a fragment of his own personal history.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AS FURNISHED BY THE CITY SURVEYOR:—
From Byberry, 13 miles to
" Holmesburg, 11 miles to
" Olney, 6 miles to
" Tacony, 8 miles to
" Bustleton, 11 miles to
" Fox Chase, 10 miles to
" Milestown, 5 miles to
" Torresdale, 12 miles to Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental, No. 824 Chesnut street.

WEAR AND TEAR.—When the constitution is weak and the system depressed by the *wear and tear* of business life, which makes such tremendous drafts upon the body and mind, unless some healthful and strengthening tonic is resorted to, prostration will ensue, and disease creep unawares upon the victim of negligence. But if

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is a genial and purely vegetable stimulant, be timely administered, the organization will resist and baffle the veins of epidemic and changes of temperature incidental to this season of the year, which disorder the nerves of the feeble.

There is an active and permanent vitality in this remedy, which will prove of great benefit to the broken-down and shattered constitution. It is the only tonic of which the stimulating principle is perfectly pure. Its basis is the essential principle of sound rye, which is admitted by analytical chemists to be the most harmless of stimulants, and this fluid is refined from crudities which belong to it as it comes from the manufacturer. The other ingredients are composed of medicinal plants and herbs, and contain not one harmful element in all their composition.

THE OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is thronged day and night by those who are anxious to subscribe to the stock now being sold in aid of the Riverside Institute. The grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents will take place on the 25th instant, and as the time draws near, the demand for the shares increases. The beautiful engravings given to those who purchase stock at one dollar per share are actually worth more than this amount, to say nothing of the present which is guaranteed every shareholder. Of the $300,000 worth of presents to be given away, the value of nearly 400 is from $40,000 to $50. Every one who invests is sure of getting more than the value of his money, with a chance of securing a fortune.

THE STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—Sanborn's patent steam improvement for fire-proof Safes, which is to be tested at the trial in Norristown to-morrow, in a fire, with Marvin's, Herring's, Lillie's, Hassendorfer's, Maiser's, and other Safes, consists of a lining of copper vessels, between the book-case and the walls of the Safe, containing water, ingeniously protected against change or accident. The invention is said to be simple and practical, and has been thoroughly tested in Boston, Providence, Portland, and other places. The inventor claims that a Safe containing his improvement will preserve its papers unimpaired in fire that will utterly destroy the contents of the best Safe without it. Messrs. Evans & Watson, of this city, have adopted it for their Safes, and business men will have an opportunity to inquire into its merits, which the trial at Norristown will be likely to test. We learn that the fire will be kindled early in the morning, and the Safes will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils, and sores which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR,
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HAMPTON.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL D. ADAMS and Miss SOPHIE HAMPTON, both of Philadelphia.

MORTON—DAY.—On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Spring Hill, Pa., by the Rev. J. P. Du Hammel, Mr. ANNESLEY N. MORTON to Miss LIZZIE J., eldest daughter of Henry M. Day, Esq., all of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

BAIN.—On the 12th instant, DANIEL SHEETZ, infant son of Charles and Almira Bain, and grandson of Daniel and Mary Sheetz, aged 2 years 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 706 Belgrade street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BEITLER.—On September 12, 1867, MARY ANNE E., wife of Daniel B. Beitler, and daughter of Conrad and Catherine Merklee, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, September 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1619 Market street. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CHILDS.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGE K. CHILDS, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M.; the officers and members of the Grand Lodge; and all Masonic brethren generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Spruce street, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock.

KEENE.—On the 10th of September, 1867, ELLEN M., youngest daughter of James B. Keene, deceased, and Phœbe Keene, aged 18 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 1520 Sansom street, on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at the Woodlands.

KENT.—At West Point, N. Y., on the morning of the 12th instant, JENNIE GRAY, wife of Colonel J. Ford Kent, U. S. A.

MILLER.—On the 13th instant, HORATIO GATES, infant son of A. J. and E. V. Miller, aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1803 N. Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

RODGERS.—On the 11th inst., HUGH RODGERS aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1746 Callowhill street, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On the afternoon of the 11th instant, WARDELL WHITE, in his 26th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 628 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

THE PATENT ELASTIC ROOFING CEment being composed of 90 per cent. of pure Linseed Oil and Paint Skins, when used for repairing leaks has a tough skin formed on the outside, while underneath it remains soft and elastic. You may apply it yourself for leaks around chimneys, skylights, or in metal roofing. We have received a fresh lot.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR THE PARTY, OR BALL, OR HOP, you will find Curling Rods, Pinching Irons, and Curling Tongs, of a variety of kinds and sizes, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LIKE YOUR THUMB AND FINGERS, THE jaws of the Patent Boot-jack clasp themselves around your boot heel (whether large or small), and hold on firmly while you pull the boot off. For sale, with several other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 18 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Cable Commercial Reports to Noon

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 13—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; Erie Railroad, 44½; United States Five-twenties, 72⅝; Illinois Central Railroad, 77; Great Western, 21½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—United States bonds, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—Noon.—Cotton is quite active, but prices are unchanged; the sales are estimated at 12,000 bales; upland middlings, 9½d.; Orleans, 9¾d.

The Brokers' Circular gives the sales of the week at 66,000 bales, including 5000 bales on speculation and 17,000 bales for exportation. The stock in port is 818,000 bales, including 289,000 bales American. The recent decline is, in fact, due to the stock on hand, which is greater than for some years past.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 13.—The steamer Scotia, from New York September 4, arrived to-day. Also, the steamer Erin, from New York August 31.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The ship Caledonia, from this port, put into Melbourne, Australia, leaky. Her cargo is seriously damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—The ship China, from this port for New York, got aground and has been obliged to return and discharge her cargo. The amount of damage is not ascertained.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Consols for Money firmer at 94¾; American securities are unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs firmer. Peas have advanced to 42s. 6d. Barley has advanced to 5s. 1d.; Corn advanced to 37s. 6d.

Provisions are generally firm. Lard has advanced to 50s. 9d.; Cheese to 52s.; Beef to 152s. 6d. The Produce Market is quiet. Spirits of Turpentine has declined to 28s. Tallow has advanced to 44s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.—Petroleum is quiet at 51f. 50c. ₰ barrel.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 13.—The steamer Western Metropolis recently put in here with her shaft broken. Her damages will be speedily repaired.

Large Fire at Crestline, Ohio.

CRESTLINE, Ohio, Sept. 13.—An extensive fire broke out this morning at the Franklin House, directly north of the Continental Hotel, destroying thirteen dwellings fronting on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad.

The loss is very heavy, and the insurance is very light, but it is not ascertained. One man is reported missing, but this is not fully credited. The Continental Hotel was in great danger at times, and it was only saved by the untiring efforts of the citizens.

Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 112@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞@115.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111⅝@111¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅞@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¾@108¾.
United States 10-40s, 99⅝@99¾.
August 7-30s, 107⅛@107¼.
June and July 7-30s, 107⅛@107¼. Market unsettled.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London this afternoon at 72¾, weak.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105½; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central, 121¼; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 59; Missouri Sixes, 104½; Hudson River, 131½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 115½; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111½; Ten-forties 99½; Seven-thirties, 107⅜. Sterling exchange, 109¾. Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 143⅛.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Cotton dull at 25@25½c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels—State, $8·25@11; Ohio, $9·35@12·25; Western, $8·25@12·80; Southern, $10·25@13·75; California, $11@13·75. Wheat dull. Corn dull; declined 1@2c.; sales of 46,000 bushels—mixed Western, $1·20@1·21. Oats dull; sales of 20,000 bushels Western at 66@67. Beef dull. Pork dull; sales of 1000 barrels new mess at $34·62½@34·75. Lard steady at 13¾@14⅜c. Whisky steady.

Protection of Rebels.

A special despatch from Washington to the New York *World* says:—

The Government has received intelligence that the radicals in Maryland contemplate the inauguration of a scheme at the election on the 18th instant, when the new State Convention is to be submitted for ratification, which will surely lead to riot and bloodshed. Under the assumption that a colored man has as much right to vote in Maryland as he has in Virginia, the more desperate radical leaders in the former State are urging the colored men to present themselves at the polls and demand the right to vote on the new Constitution.

The so-called Border State Convention when assembled in Baltimore to-day, evidently means mischief in that direction. Prominent conservative citizens of the State have been here to-day, among them ex-Governor Pratt, conferring with officials on the impending trouble. The State authorities feel confident of being able to preserve the peace; but it is not improbable that Governor Swann will have to call on the General Government for aid to be furnished in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

The New Constitution of Maryland.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* says:—"Ex-Governor Pratt of Maryland had a long interview with the President this evening, touching political affairs of his State. He says the new constitution will be ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people, and that it will be put in force and maintained in spite of Congressional action to suspend it, if there be no interference by the Federal army. Mr. Johnson assured him that he could conceive of no good grounds for suspecting that the Federal arms would be used against one of the States unless it should become necessary to quell an insurrection, which he did not anticipate."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Albert Platina was charged with the larceny of a cane belonging to Jacob Anton. The defendant and prosecutor boarded at the same house, at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets. On the first day of the Sengerfest, as the prosecutor left the house, he saw the defendant walking off with his cane. The defendant promised to keep it safe and return it in the afternoon, and was allowed to take it along. But during the day he lost the cane, and afterwards refused to pay a certain price for a new one for the prosecutor, and hence this prosecution. Verdict, not guilty.

Bridget Murray was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. The bill was submitted without evidence.

James Gowen and William Smith, colored, were charged with the larceny of clothing belonging to William Seymour Spencer. Spencer fell asleep one day in a market house down town, and was robbed of his clothing. About two weeks afterwards the defendants were seen with his hat and coat. They said they bought them from an old-clothes store, which may have been true. Verdict, not guilty.

George Brown, John Madden, Morris Slattery, and Henry Fitzpatrick were charged with burglary in entering and robbing the house of Henry Johns, No. 924 Passyunk road.

Mr. Johns testified that he kept a tailor store at No. 924 Passyunk road; between ten o'clock Sunday night, when he retired to bed, and four o'clock Monday morning, when he arose, his place was entered and robbed of goods valued at $900; the entrance was effected by means of breaking open the door that opens on Marriott's Lane; about $800 worth of the goods were recovered.

Officer William Houston testified that about 12½ o'clock on the night of the burglary he saw Gibson and two other young men coming in Catherine street.

Detective Taggart testified that he examined the premises after they had been entered, and found they had been entered by means of holes bored by an auger. He found augur holes in the wooden frame around the tin spout of a house near by, which were besmeared with mud to make them look like old cuts. He afterwards watched a house in Wood street, above Thirteenth, and saw parties go into it. He afterwards went in and found Mr. Johns' goods there.

Georgia St. John, who keeps the house in Wood street, testified that on Monday morning before daylight Madden drove a carriage in front of the door, and called her down; he told her that there were some men in the back who wished to stop at her house; he also said these men were from the South, and had some things they wished to put away; she at length allowed them to enter the house, and place in the parlor a large lot of goods; they staid there until morning, and then went away, leaving the goods.

The following night Madden went to the house and said the parties would call the next night and take the goods away. Then on Wednesday night Madden and Fitzpatrick returned, and said the balance of the party would come for the goods. They were making arrangements to take some of the inmates of the house to an oyster supper, when the detectives walked in and arrested them.

Chief Lamon testified that he and several other detectives kept watch on the house in Wood street, from Monday until Tuesday night; and that on Tuesday night, when the defendants drove up the house, they arrested them. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Desertion cases were heard to-day in the Common Pleas Court-room.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '65, J.y.cp.	c.	108⅜	
$2000 U S 10-40s	rg...c.	99⅞	
$1000	do...cp.	99⅞	
$500	do...rg...c.	99⅞	
10 sh Leh N stk		47⅝	
25 sh Leh V R		57	
3	do. scrip	35	
2	do. scrip	35	
12 sh Girard Bank		30⅝	
100 sh Heet'vle		860. 12⅝	
10 sh Cam & Am		126	
2	do.	126	
20 sh Penna R		53½	
3	do.	c. 53½	
11	do.	c. 53½	
61	do.	2d. 53½	
100 sh Read		860. 51½	
100	do.	30 day. 51·44	
100 sh Ocean Oil		3¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65, J.y.cp.		108¾	
$2000 U S 6s '81, cp.		112	
$3000	do.	112	
$4000 City 6s, New		101	
$202000 Pa 6s, 3 series, c.		104½	
10 sh N Cent		b5. 43	
6 sh Penna R		53½	
10 sh Morris Cl Pf		97	
100 sh Hestonville		13⅜	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eighth street, from Race to Vine street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of 12 feet 6 inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO
ANTIETAM CEMETERY DEDICATION
SEPTEMBER 17, 1867,
FOR SALE AT
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue.
GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL SEPT. 22, 1867.
By this route excursionists will be carried within two miles of the celebrated battle-field of Antietam.
GEORGE A. DADMAN, General Ticket Agent.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 9 13 tf

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$188·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$150·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 2 5p

The Border State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12—The Border State Republican Convention assembled at the Front Street Theatre to-day at noon. Delegates were present from Deleware, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, District of Columbia and Maryland, for the purpose, in the language of the call of the Convention, to advance the cause of manhood suffrage, and demand of Congress the passage of the "Sumner-Wilson bill," in a convention without distinction on account of race or color. A temporary organization was effected by calling the Hon. Lewis Thompson, of Delaware, to the chair, and the selection of James W. Clayton, of Maryland, as secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions was chosen as follows:—Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland; Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee; Hon. R. T. Van Horn, of Missouri; J. J. Stewart, of Maryland; H. M. Jenkins, of Delaware; R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland; David Gosborn, of West Virginia; W. H. G. Browne, of Maryland, and Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

The following were chosen as permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Hon. Horace Maynard.

Vice Presidents—Hon. R. T. Van Horn, of Missouri; Colonel J. H. Clendenning, of Missouri; Hon. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee; Rev. Daniel Watkins, of Tennessee; Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland; George A. Cook, of Maryland; Hanson Robinson, of Delaware; Robert H. Cummings, of Delaware; Samuel Segars, of Delaware; David Gosborn, of West Virginia; Mr. Gallagher, of West Virginia; J. Johnson, of District of Columbia; A. P. Clarke, of District of Columbia.

Speeches were made by the Hon. Horace Maynard, Mr. Cresswell and others, white and colored. Letters were read from distinguished politicians, among them one from Senator Sumner, in which, after stating his inability to be present, he says:

"Congress will leave undone what it ought to do if it fails to provide promptly for the establishment of equal rights, whether political or civil, everywhere throughout the Union. This is a solemn duty, which cannot be shirked or postponed. The idea is intolerable that any State, under any pretence of State rights, can set up a political oligarchy within its borders and then call itself a republican government. I insist with all my soul that such a government must be rejected as inconsistent with the requirements of the Declaration of Independence."

The following resolutions were adopted:

First. It is the duty of Congress, under the national Constitution, to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, regardless of their complexion, for the reason that to admit the right of a State to limit the franchise to one class admits its right to limit it to any extent, an abuse effectually guarded against by the Constitution, in requiring that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.

Second. That with this duty placed upon it by the fundamental law of the republic, the Congress that has prescribed a code of equal rights for nine States lately in rebellion cannot in reason or in justice withhold its patient audience, nor its swift and thorough relief, from States a majority of whose people have always faithfully adhered to the republic.

Third. That this action of Congress, demanded by constitutional authority, would be not only an act of justice to individuals, and a measure of protection in the border States, but a new bond of unity to the republic, in reasserting the rights of man, as proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence.

Fourth. That we respectfully urge Congress to act bravely and thoroughly in the adoption of whatever measures they may determine to be requisite for the establishment of peace and prosperity throughout the whole land, and we exhort them to repose full faith in the courage, loyalty and intelligence of the masses of the people, who regard no perils as more to be shunned than timidity and indifference in their Representatives, and who will always sustain Congress in their efforts to establish by law the most thorough development of true republican institutions.

Fifth. That while we affirm the constitutional powers and duty of Congress, by statute, to secure to the States a republican form of government, yet we earnestly urge upon Congress to present to the States for their adoption an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color, and thus put beyond the danger of political changes the fundamental rights of American citizenship.

Other resolutions were passed, approving the action of Congress in the reconstruction of the rebel States, acknowledging the patriotic services of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, and calling on Congress to reinstate him; applauding the military services, prudence and firmness of General Grant, and declaring that the country looks to him to execute the reconstruction acts of Congress.

The tenth resolution is as follows:

That it is the duty of the House of Representatives, as the paramount necessity of its approaching session, to present articles of impeachment to the Senate for the trial of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors against the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; for the usurpation of powers delegated to the legislative department of the government; for obstructing, hindering and delaying the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; for the removal of faithful officers in violation of law; the indecency and indecorum of his public administration; the perverse obstinacy by which he intensifies the disloyalty of the unrepentant rebels, and his persistent opposition to the will of the loyal people of the nation.

The Convention adjourned to attend the mass meeting this evening.

The mass meeting to-night of the delegates to the Border State Convention was held in the Front Street Theatre, which was densely packed. Several speeches were made, generally favoring the impeachment of Johnson.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

Report of the Church Commission.

The Commission upon the Ritual of the Church of England have agreed upon the following report:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:—Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue a commission reciting that 'differences of practice have arisen from varying interpretations put upon the rubrics, orders, and directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship, the administration of the sacraments, and other services contained in the Book of Common Prayer according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, and more especially with reference to the ornaments used in the churches and chapels of the said United Church and the vestments worn by the ministers thereof at the time of their ministration;' and that 'it is expedient that a full and impartial inquiry should be made into the matters aforesaid, with the view of explaining or amending the said rubrics, orders and directions, so as to secure general uniformity of practice in such matters as may be deemed essential'—and enjoining your commissioners 'to make diligent inquiry into all and every the matters aforesaid, and to report thereupon from time to time as to' them, 'or any ten or more of' them, 'may appear to be most expedient, having regard not only to the said rubrics, orders, and directions contained in the said Book of Common Prayer, but also to any other laws or customs relating to the matters aforesaid, with power to suggest any alterations, improvements, or amendments with respect to such matters or any of them, as they, 'or any ten or more of' them, 'may think fit to recommend.'

"We, your Majesty's commissioners, have, in accordance with the terms of your Majesty's commission, directed our first attention to the question of the vestments worn by the ministers of the said United Church at the time of their ministration, and especially to those the use of which has been lately introduced into certain churches.

"We find that while these vestments are regarded by some witnesses as symbolical of doctrine, and by others as a distinctive vesture whereby they desire to do honor to the holy communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are by none regarded as essential, and they give grave offense to many.

"We are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland all variations in respect of vesture from that which has long been the established usage of the said United Church, and we think that this may be best secured by providing aggrieved parishioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress.

"We are not yet prepared to recommend to your Majesty the best mode of giving effect to these conclusions, with a view at once to secure the objects proposed, and to promote the peace of the Church; but we have thought it our duty in a matter to which great interest is attached, not to delay the communication to your Majesty of the results at which we have already arrived.

"We have placed in the appendix the evidence of the witnesses examined before us, the documents referred to in the evidence, or produced before the Commissioners, the cases laid before us, which were submitted to eminent counsel on either side of the question, together with the opinions thereupon; also the report on the subject made by the committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury, and the resolutions passed by the Upper as well as the Lower House of that Convocation, and the resolutions passed by the Convocation of the province of York.

"All of which we humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty.

"August 19, 1867."

The following reservations are made by Sir Robert Phillimore, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Perry:—

"We agree to the main proposition contained in this report, and have therefore signed it, upon the understanding that it does not exclude the consideration of cases in which the authority of the bishop and the rights of the parishioners and congregations are carefully guarded.

"ROBERT J. PHILLIMORE,
"A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE."

"In signing this report I think it right to express my conviction that any power to 'restrain' the 'variations in respect to vesture,' to which the report refers, ought to be limited to cases in which 'grave offense' is likely to be given by introducing such 'vesture' into churches against the mind of the people; and also to state that by 'aggrieved parishoners' I understand to be meant those who, being *bona fide* members and communicants of the Church of England, have a reasonable ground for complaint and redress.

"THOMAS W. PERRY."

Maximilian and the Boy Augustin Iturbide.

A well-informed correspondent writes us:—"On the 15th of September, 1865, I heard from one who was intimate with Maximilian that the latter proposed adopting the infant son of Dr. Angel Iturbide, and grandson of Dr. Augustin, the first 'Emperor' of Mexico. It was thought that this would please the Mexicans, who were told, or allowed to believe, that the succession to the throne was thus secured to the Iturbide blood. But when the decree was issued it was not found that any such succession had been declared, but Maximilian was only to have guardianship over the boy, and a certain sum of money was to be paid to the parents. The child was separated from his natural protectors, and rebelled, as much as he could in his second year, against his new nurse and the Emperor's people in general, of which various stories were current.

"The Mexicans pronounced the affair shameful; and I heard one woman say, 'Thank God, the mother is not Mexican!' Others added, 'No Mexican mother would give up her child to this Austrian.' A gentleman related an incident which had lately happened, and touched this point. A poor woman, who was dependent on her labor, was accustomed to come to his house every Saturday—the Mexican day for charity—when she regularly received a weekly donation. As she had a young child, which required so much care as to interfere, apparently, with her daily toil, my friend, who is the head of a family, with a good house, etc., proposed to take charge of it. She went away and never returned. The Mexican mother was shocked at the bare idea of leaving her child with the family who had been her constant friends. The child Iturbide is now reported to be in this country. The father is said to have declared that Maximilian kidnapped it, and that he himself was sent out of the country—he knows not why. The whole story is another illustration of the folly, not to speak of the criminality, of the whole of Maximilian's misrule in Mexico. H. W. P."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1867.

On the petition of LUCIEN B. FLANDERS, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 6th day of December, 1853, for an improvement in Replacing Cars upon Railroad Tracks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 6th day of December, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

F. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.
9 13 f3t

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 6, 1867.

On the petition of JOSEPH NOCK, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the third day of December, 1853, for an improvement in Hinge for Inkstand Covers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 13th day of December, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing. F. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.
9 13 f3t

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 7, 1867.

On the petition of MATTHEW STEWART, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Floor Plates of Malt Kilns for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least SIXTY days previous to the day of hearing.

F. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.
9 13f3t

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 1334 DOCK Street,
1 1§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: No. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City,
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 26 6m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16fmw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal,
8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1014 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.
The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,
8 24 1m* Principal.

CARL DE BUBNA WILL RESUME HIS Lessons September 16. Address No. 732 S. TWELFTH Street. 9 11 6t*

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.
8 8fmw6m

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, ETC.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 2, 1860.
Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§ Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1§

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 2§ Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
1867. FALL. 1867.
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of
CLOAKINGS,
Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WANTS.
WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
2 23§ NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2t* PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—
WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—839 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thst

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following varieties of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowers, men's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170 pairs Bootees.
5,460 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
55,76 Knit Jackets.	181 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,060 Sacks Coats, unlined.	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, Infantry.	49,427 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	70 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.
Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
9 9 12t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.
The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 450 net tons of Shot and Shell.
" 24½ " " Loaded Shell.
" 18½ " " Canister, filled.
" 14½ " " Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10½ " " Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1 " " Scrap Brass.
3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 84 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1336 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 800 Saddle Bags, 8500 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2312 Gun Slings, 2333 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35½ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.
Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

COAL.
B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 132, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 1310 RACE STREET. 3 30 mwf

PROCLAMATION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, THAT

On Tuesday, October 8, 1867,

Being the Second Tuesday of the month, and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected; viz.:—

By the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one qualified person to serve as one of the Judices of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth for fifteen years.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Senatorial District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards (exclusive of the Eleventh and Twelfth Election Divisions of said Eighteenth Ward), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the First Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twentysixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Second Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Third Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Division of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, and the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia comprising the Eighth Ward, and the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, the Second and Third Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twentysixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eighteenth Ward and the First Election Division of Seventeenth Ward, the Third Election Division of Nineteenth Ward, and the Fourth Election Division of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-third Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward, the Third and Eleventh (now the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth) Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward, the First Election Division of Twenty-first Ward) now the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and the Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, the Second and Third Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twentysixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eighteenth Ward and the First Election Division of Seventeenth Ward, the Third Election Division of Nineteenth Ward, and the Fourth Election Division of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-third Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward, the Third and Eleventh (now the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth) Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward, the First Election Division of Twenty-first Ward) now the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and the Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, the Second and Third Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twentysixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eighteenth Ward and the First Election Division of Seventeenth Ward, the Third Election Division of Nineteenth Ward, and the Fourth Election Division of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-third Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward, the Third and Eleventh (now the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth) Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward, the First Election Division of Twenty-first Ward) now the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and the Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, the Second and Third Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward of said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twentysixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eighteenth Ward and the First Election Division of Seventeenth Ward, the Third Election Division of Nineteenth Ward, and the Fourth Election Division of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-third Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Divisions of the Nineteenth Ward, the Third and Eleventh (now the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth) Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward, the First Election Division of Twenty-first Ward) now the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and the Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, the Second and Third Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said city

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Anti-Slavery Conference—Addresses of William Lloyd Garrison, Prince de Broglie, and Others.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 29.

The proceedings were resumed on Tuesday, August 27, at the Salle Herz, M. Laboulaye in the chair. Letters, books, and documents for the Conference were presented by the Secretary. Two letters were read, from Wendell Phillips and Mr. Bigelow, late Minister from the United States in Paris, expressing the liveliest sympathy in the purposes of the meeting. Prince A. de Broglie presided, while M. Laboulaye delivered an address, in which he took a comprehensive survey of the whole question of abolition. He alluded to Montesquieu in his "Esprit des Lois," to John Jay, the American jurisconsult, and others, who had preceded Clarkson, G. Sharp, and Wilberforce. In his discriminating and philosophical analysis of their several services and influences, contrasting and illustrating each by the other, he brought out the characteristics of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton, Brougham, O'Connell, and Joseph Sturges, in England. He then passed in review the special advocacy and influence of Jay, Sumner, and Lloyd Garrison in America, and the great champions of emancipation in France, giving a place to the Duc de Broglie and others.

The speech was deservedly applauded, and will be welcomed as a generous tribute to the advocates of negro freedom, and a lucid exposition of the principles on which the emancipation of the slave in every land should be based.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison was then introduced as the representative of the American Freedmen's Union. He apologized for his inability to use the French tongue, and expressed the hope that the day would come when one language would be universal. His speech was an eloquent exposition of the American struggle in the abolition of slavery, tracing the origin of the slave power and its usurpations and exactions throughout the period preceding the recent civil war. He sketched the persecutions and hostility endured by the friends of the bondmen. He delineated the progress of the cause, the triumph of liberty, and the lingering antagonism of the planters, the hatred evinced towards the slave, and the conduct of the present President, Mr. Johnson, whom he represented as the adversary of a patriot people and an enlightened Congress. He quoted the testimony of Mr. P. S. Chase and his coadiutors concerning the freedmen, who have refuted slavery's accusation of idleness and incapacity; and not only worked faithfully while under white employers, but when facilities have been accorded them, have proved themselves capable of independent and self-organized labor. The audience listened for an hour with gratified patience to the address of the world-famed champion of liberty, which he closed by a grateful acknowledgment of the services of the French coadjutors.

An episode occurred after the close of Mr. Garrison's address; a colored man in respectable garb asked for permission to address the meeting. He avowed himself to have been a slave in Georgia when Sherman invaded that State, and did not till then know of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. When he learned he was free, he left the cotton plantation, went to New York, and thence proceeded to Providence, R. I., where he engaged in the coal trade, and subsequently worked in the service of the State Government. He told his own tale to prove that slaves were able to provide for themselves, and knew the value of time and money. He was well received by the meeting, and produced a good impression.

The Prince N. de Broglie followed, and mentioned the motives which had inspired the Duc de Broglie and his family with a zeal for emancipation and the liberty of the enslaved. The Conference accepted with manifest pleasure the sympathies of a family so honored in lineage. Hon. J. Palfrey addressed the Conference in French, and acknowledged the obligations of Americans to their friends in France. General Dubois, who had been representative of the late Government in Hayti to the French Cabinet, was requested to give some statements tending to prove the negro race capable of self-government and sustaining their place among the nations. It is perhaps the first time Hayti has had a voice in the comity of States, and she was ably represented by General Dubois. He spoke nearly an hour, and was repeatedly cheered during a deliberate and manly defense of his race and country, and a candid explanation of difficulties to be surmounted in the Constitutional Government of the nation which he serves.

Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, as one of the Committee, then rose and said that he would detain the Conference only a few minutes. He had furnished a paper on the slave trade on the Zambesi, on the coast of Africa, which he left to the disposal of the Bureau. But he would now entreat the Conference to use its influence with the rulers of Portugal for the suppression of the traffic carried on by their officials. He adverted to Mr. Waller's statement the day before, and urged that, as it was to the credit of France to improve the condition of Algeria, and of England to promote the prosperity of her colonies, so would it be for Portugal to improve the condition of her African possessions. The Government which suffered such a state of cruelty and oppression as ravaged the country of the Zambesi might expect the judgment of God.

Dr. Massie appealed to the Conference to use their influence on behalf of the people suffering under the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Portuguese *regime*. The reverend gentleman's address was received with marked favor. Mr. Rainey, from the western coast of Africa, followed. Dr. Underhill spoke in hopeful terms of Sir John P. Grant's policy in Jamaica, and anticipated the welfare of the people in that island under his administration. Rev. Sella Martin, once a slave, and sold ten times in that capacity, spoke admirably.

Resolutions had been proposed and were cordially adopted. A proposal to adjourn the Conference till the evening was negatived, and the proceedings closed about 5 o'clock. The audience was nearly as large as it had been on the previous day.

Napoleon's Speeches — The Speech at Amiens.

The Emperor on his passage through Amiens was presented with an address by the Mayor of that town. His Majesty, in reply, said:—

"I have crossed France with the Empress, from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and our hearty and sympathetic reception everywhere has filled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, I perceive with pleasure, can shake the confidence which for twenty years the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties I have had to surmount. The ill-success of our policy across the ocean has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valor of our soldiers overcame all opposition. The events accomplished in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it relies with justice on the maintenance of peace. The excitement of a small minority has not caused us to lose the hope of seeing more liberal institutions peaceably introduced in our public life. The temporary stagnation in commercial affairs has not prevented the industrial classes from showing me their sympathy, and from relying upon the efforts of the Government to give a fresh impetus to commerce. I have found with pleasure these sentiments of confidence and devotion existing at Amiens, and in the whole Department of Somme, which places have always shown a sincere attachment to me, and where a residence of six years proved to me that misfortune is a good school to learn to support the burden of power and to avoid the dangers of fortune."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Abyssinian Expedition.

From the London Star, August 30.

We are enabled to give some further information respecting this expedition, and to correct certain misstatements which have already been made public. The expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief, at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Stavely has been selected as second in command. A quantity of steam transport has been taken up, and will start for Bombay immediately, so as to be there in the course of November; but the Bombay Government have also provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations, but this point is not finally settled. Three steamers have been provided, which are being fitted up as hospital ships, and will be furnished with appropriate stores. Medical officers will be appointed to them. The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of the India Office, in order to secure unity of action, but the expense will be borne by Imperial funds. Four officers of the Royal Artillery and four of the Military Train are placed under orders to proceed to Spain and Asia Minor to purchase mules, of which 7000 are required. Five ships are chartered to be in readiness to convey the mules to the scene of operations. Sixteen veterinary surgeons will proceed with the officers above named on their errand. Each of the officers thus employed is to receive three guineas a day and his travelling expenses, in addition to his pay. In addition to these 7000 mules, the Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to purchase 6000 camels. Major Sherrington, brigade-major of the Military Train, goes out shortly to Alexandria to superintend the transport arrangements. The Indian Government will send all the troops to be employed from Bombay, and it is said a squadron of English dragoons, four regiments of native irregular cavalry, and two batteries of artillery will form part of the expedition; the latter will be armed with steel rifled 7-pound howitzers, which, with their carriages and ammunition, are now being prepared in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. These guns are supplied in block from Firth, or Sheffield, and will be bored and rifled with three grooves on the Woolwich system, in the gun factories. The authorities are also looking up some of the old Maltese carts to be sent out for transport service with the expedition; but it is to be hoped that these will be thoroughly tested before being employed, for their powers of resistance to the rough work and hot climate of Africa are doubtful. It is estimated that the troops will have thirty days' march before them when they commence their up-country journey, and of course they must take provisions with them, for it is not likely they can obtain anything in the sterile country over which they will have to march. The Indian Commissariat will be intrusted with the entire charge of the commissariat and transport department on the march, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the difficulties of the conveyance of some 7000 men over sandy deserts and mountains will not be underrated, and that no lives may be unnecessarily sacrificed in this unfortunate expedition, which has at length been thrust upon the country. The troops are not likely to be able to commence their march before the early part of December, and there is just the hope that something may before that time induce the Emperor Theodore to release his prisoners.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

A Hitherto Unpublished Letter to Minister Aguirre.

From the London Globe, Aug. 30.

The subjoined letter from the late Archduke to his Minister, Senor Aguirre, dated Queretaro, March 2, 1867, is now published for the first time:—

My Dear Minister:—As my departure for Queretaro to put myself at the head of the recently formed army may be falsely interpreted by malevolent persons in the country as well as abroad, and as my reasons cannot be known, owing to the many calumnies which our enemies spread about with avidity respecting the conduct of our Government, I think it necessary to make some slight observations which may serve as an explanation and a guide in the present difficult moments. The programme which I adopted in Orizaba, after having heard the frank and loyal opinion of the consultative bodies of the State, has not been in the least changed; for my dominant idea is to call a congress, the only solution which can form a lasting future and a basis which may approximate all the parties now causing the ruin of our unhappy country. I emitted the idea of the Congress, which I nurtured ever since my arrival in the country, as soon as I became assured that the representatives of the nation could be united free from all foreign influence. As long as the French had their sway in the central parts of the country, it was impossible to unite a Congress with free power to deliberate. My journey to Orizaba hastened the march of the troops of the intervention, and thus arrived the key when the idea of a constituent Congress could be openly spoken of. That no such step could be taken before was evidently shown by the strenuous opposition which the extinct French authorities made against the idea I emitted. A Congress selected by the nation, as a real expression of the majority, and with full power and liberty, is the only possible means of concluding the civil wars and of putting an end to so much bloodshed. I, as a sovereign and chief called by the nation, with pleasure again submitted myself to the expression of its will, having the most ardent desire thus quickly to conclude the desolating struggle. I even did more by personally addressing myself to the different chiefs who say they fight in the name of liberty and the principles of progress, so that they might submit themselves, as I am willing to do, to the vote of the national majority. What has been the result of these negotiations? That the men who invoke progress would not or dared not submit themselves to such a judgment. They answered me by executing loyal and distinguished citizens, rejecting the paternal hand, and acting as blind partisans who wish exclusively to govern by the sword. Where, then, is the national will? On which side exists the desire of true liberty? Their only apology is their own blindness, sadly demonstrated by the deeds enacted under such a banner, and which clamors loudly to heaven for chastisement. It is impossible for us to count upon them and our duty is to act with all energy, so as to restore liberty to the people, that they may frankly express their will. This is the reason why I in all haste marched in person to this city, endeavoring in every way to re-establish peace and order, and to save the country a second time from a more noxious foreign influence. The bayonets of the intervention are leaving by the east: it is therefore necessary to arrive at the longed-for moment so as to avoid the armed influence which, directly or indirectly, may menace our independence and the integrity of our country. We are now at the moment when our country is being bartered. It is necessary to search out all possible remedies to put an end to so critical a situation, and to liberate Mexico from all oppression from whatever side it may come. Finally, a national Congress will settle the destiny of Mexico, as regards its institutions and forms of government; and if this assembly should not convene because we who demand it fall in the struggle, the judgment of the country will always admit that we were in the right, and will declare that we were the real defenders of true liberty, that we never sold the territory of the nation, that we endeavored to save her from a second and oppressive intervention, and in good faith we had used all our efforts that the principle of the national will might triumph.

(Signed) MAXIMILIANO.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 916 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

POLITICAL.

A GRAND

RATIFICATION MEETING!!!

UNIONISM

REPUBLICANISM!

PATRIOTISM!

A GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

REPUBLICAN UNION CITIZENS

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Favorable to the Reconstruction measures of our

PATRIOTIC CONGRESS,

And opposed to the ruinous and arbitrary POLICY of Andrew Johnson and his friends, the so-called Democratic party, will meet in

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Broad Street, Near Spruce,

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13,

At 7½ o'clock,

To ratify the action of our late Party Conventions, to uphold the principles of those who fought the

War for our Glorious Union,

To Preserve our State Judiciary from the Control of

STATE RIGHTS PARTISANS,

And to maintain the rights and defend the liberties of all, NORTH and SOUTH, who were true to their Country in her hour of trial.

All are invited who revere the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; all to whom TREASON IS STILL ODIOUS; all who would rather trust Reconstruction to

Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope,

And their compeers, than to the false traitors who made Reconstruction necessary; all friends to the

Protection of American Industry;

All opposed to those who would VIOLATE OUR PUBLIC FAITH AND REPUDIATE OUR PUBLIC DEBT, and all who would insure the future peace of our beloved Country by excluding from our National Councils the forsworn and unrepentant Rebels whose desperate wickedness has filled the North with mourning, and brought ruin and desolation upon the whole South.

The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers:—

HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
HON. JAMES W. NYE,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY
EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK,
EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL
GEN. LOUIS WAGNER,
COL. JAMES GIVEN,
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
COL. FRANK JORDAN,
COL. JOSEPH SEIBERT.
THOMAS M. COLEMAN, ESQ.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL,
ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. [9 10 4t

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC,

PULMONIC SYRUP,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 BOND Street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 35 HANOVER Street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. [9 6 f3t

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins,
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths,
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting,
All-wool Flannels, 25, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannels, 28, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliés, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

229 ABOVE RACE.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING,

$1·37½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50,
Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

15 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas,
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins,
Colored Poplin Alpacas,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge,
$2·25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·00 per pair.

200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER

1 11 famrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Notts, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.,

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GILPARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1104 CHESNUT Street.

GILPARD ROW.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

September 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [9 12 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 10 5t

On Monday, September 16,

ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, OF THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF MESSRS. FEVEZ, FRERES ET CHARVET, PARIS, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. ESCHER & CO., NEW YORK.

By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including 1200 pieces merinos, 1000 pieces plain de laines, 600 pieces empress cloth, 300 pieces popeline rens, in blacks, whites, Bismarks, violets, azulines, etc.; 300 pieces printed de laines, in rich designs. [9 11 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 3000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

September 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.

100 PIECES OF SILKS AND VELVETS.

Also, 100 pieces magnificent quality Lyons all boiled black and colored taffetas, drap de France, gros grains, gros du Rhin, etc. [9 12 5t

Also, fine Lyons black and fancy all silk velvets.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS. No. 240 MARKET STREET.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

By Order of United States District Court, will be sold,

On Wednesday,

Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 134 South Eleventh street, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures of store.

Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 240 Market street, the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions. [9 7 3t

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.,

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12 3t]

PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane. 9 4 wfm2w*